The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3395. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS

A Desperate Battle Fought Between Gen. Banks and Stonewall Jackson.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

Sudden Movement of the Rebels Across the Rapidan.

THE REBELS HELD IN CHECK.

Gen. Banks Reinforced by McDowell and Sigel.

A Renewal of the Contest Expected.

Gen. Burnside's Army on the Move.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 10.

Later advices fully confirm the statements forwarded last night, concerning the movements of Pope's army from Culpepper Court-house to the Rapidan.

It appears that Hartsuff's and Crawford's Brigades of McDowell's Corps moved promptly forward from Culpepper on Friday, as soon as word arrived that our pickets had been driven back across the Rapidan, and arriving in the afternoon, promptly engaged the enemy. A sharp little skirmish followed, which resulted in driving the enemy back to the south side of the Rapidan, and dislodging them from some positions there.

As surmised in last night's dispatches, the affair was not pushed so as to lead to a general engagement, but our troops contented themselves with dislodging the rebels and securing a position on the Rapidan.

The remainder of McDowell's corps, and the whole of Banks' got up to the same position that evening, while Sigel's followed promptly, so that at last advices the greater part of Pope's army was massed at Raccoon Ford on the Rapidan, and ready to be hurled against the enemy whenever other preparations of the commanders were completed. The belief in the army yesterday, was that they would move forward promptly, and marching orders were eagerly anticipated.

Gov. Sprague was roused this morning at daylight by a special messenger, ahd started immediately for Gen. Burnside's army. It has been believed for some time that Burnside and Pope were in some way to coöperate in present movements, and this sudden sending for Sprague is interpreted as indicating speedy activity.

One hundred and twenty prisoners have arrived here from Pope's army. A part of them were taken in Friday's skirmish at Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan.

The town is full of rumors about fighting in the neighborhood of Gordonsvillee. The trains did not run out yesterday further than Manassas Junction.

Matters are not stagnating at Fredericksburgh, by any means.

LATER AND IMPORTANT.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 10, 11:30 P. M.

It is now considered certain that there has been heavy fighting at Gordonsville on Saturday afternoon, and perhaps to-day. Two trains of cars left Alexandria this morning for the wounded.

Advices from other quarters indicate that our movement has not been confined to Pope's army alone.

Gen. Pope is understood to be too busy yet to send reports.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ADVANCE.

A Desperate Battle Fought at the Rapidan.

Headquarters Six Miles Beyond Culpepper, Va., Sunday, Aug. 10.

A battle was fought yesterday, between Gen. Banks and Stonewall Jackson. Gen. Bayard, of McDowell's *corps*, with his Cavalry Brigade, had been engaged the day before, in the extreme advance, near the Rapidan River, skirmishing and manœuvring, taking some prisoners, and ending with slight loss, baffling the efforts of a large force to surround and cut him off.

Yesterday morning he was engaged for some hours before Gen. Banks came up, and with four regiments of cavalry, the First Pennsylvania, First Maine and First Rhode Island, delayed and embarrassed the enemy's advance.

The rebels, under Jackson and Ewell, had crossed the Rapidan in force, and their advance guard, 15,000 strong, was attacked by Gen. Banks, yesterday afternoon, about six miles south of Culpepper Court-house.

The fight was almost wholly with artillery at first, but the infantry became engaged about 6 o'clock, and a determined and bloody contest followed.

Gen. Banks' right wing, under Gen. Williams, suffered severely.

The rebel position was in the woods, while the troops which attacked them were obliged to cross open ground.

It was not till about 6 o'clock that it became evident the rebels were attacking in force. Previously to that there had been a rather desultory cannonade. The whole rebel force suddenly attacked in overwhelming numbers at all points.

Nearly all their regiments had full ranks.

At 7½ o'clock Gen. Pope arrived on the field from Culpepper, accompanied by Gen. McDowell, with part of McDowell's corps. The battle was substantially over—Gen. Banks holding the same ground that he occupied at the beginning.

After the arrival of Gen. Pope there was an artillery contest, continuing at intervals till nearly 12 o'clock. The night was unusually clear, and the moon full. The rebels planted a battery against McDowell's centre, where Gen. Pope and Gen. Banks were, bringing both of them under the fire. The Generals and their Staffs were so near the rebel lines, being actually in front of their own lines, that a sudden charge of rebel cavalry was made from the woods a quarter of a mile off, apparently with a view to capture them. The attempt was repelled by a vigorous fire from McDowell's troops, and the Generals and their Staffs left the ground under a cross-fire from the rebels and their own troops. The fire of the rebel batteries was afterward silenced.

Gen. Pope, on arriving, sent fresh troops to the front to take the place of Gen. Banks' exhausted columns. The enemy did not renew the attack except by artillery. The troops were under arms and in position all night.

Gen. Banks was on the field throughout the action and was constantly under fire. His handling of his troops and personal gallantry are highly praised by his officers. The bravery and good conduct of the troops were conspicuous during a large part of the fight. When overpowered by numbers, some regiments retreated in disorder.

Col. Knight, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, is dangerously wounded.

Lieut.-Col. Selfridge—severely.

Maj. Mathews—arm amputated.

Adjt. Boyd—severely; all of same regiment.

Col. Donnelly, Twenty-eighth New-York—fatally.

Lieut.-Col. Brown—arm amputated.

Maj. Cook—killed; both of same regiment.

Col. Chapman, Fifth Connecticut—wounded, and prisoner.

Lieut.-Col. Stone, same regiment, killed.

Major Blake, same regiment, wounded, and prisoner.

Of the Second Massachusetts, Major Savage is missing—probably killed. He was left on the field in a dying condition.

Capt. Abbott, killed.

Gen. Banks is rather severely hurt by an accident. A cavalry trooper ran against him, and he was struck heavily in the side. Nevertheless, he remained on the field, and is on duty this morning with his command.

Gen. Geary is wounded, and has had an arm amputated.

Gen. Augur is severely wounded.

Maj. Pelonge, Gen. Banks' Adjutant, took command of a hesitating regiment, and gallantly led it through a galling fire. He received two shots and is severely, but not dangerously, wounded in the side.

Capt. William, missing.

Capt. Goodwin, missing.

Capt. Quincy, prisoner.

Surgeon Leland, wounded.

Lieut. Oakey, wounded seriously.

Lieut. Austin and Lieut. Bukman, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, wounded.

No other officers in that regiment hurt.

Lieut. Hopkins, Seventh Ohio, wounded.

Col. Ruggles, Chief of Staff to Gen. Pope, had his horse shot under him.

Two of Gen. Pope's body guard were killed.

Col. Morgan, of Gen. Pope's Staff, and Major Perkins, of Gen. Banks' Staff, both received bullets through their hats.

The Second Massachusetts was in the hardest of the fight and suffered severely. The Fifth Connecticut, Twenty-seventh Indiana, and Forty-sixth Pennsvlvaia are badly cut up.

Lieut. Ramsey of Gen. Banks' Staff had his horse shot under him.

The rebel Gen. Wilder was wounded.

The losses are very heavy on both sides—not less than 2,000 or 3,000 killed, wounded, and missing on each side. Some prisoners were taken by both.

Jackson and Ewell were both present in the battle. Reinforcements under Gen. A. P. Hill, to the amount of 18,000 men, reached the rebels last night, at about the same time ours arrived.

Skirmishing in front is going on this morning, but the troops on both sides are so much exhausted by fatigue and the intense heat that no serious encounter is expected to-day.

ANOTHER REBEL RAM GONE.

The Arkansas Abandoned and Blown Up.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 10.

The following is from the Petersburgh *Daily Express* of yesterday:

Richmond, Friday, Aug. 8.

A dispatch from Gen. Van Dorn to Secretary Mallory states that *the Confederate ram Arkansas, Lieut Stephens commanding, had been destroyed,*

She left Vicksburgh, on Monday, *to coöperate in the attack on Baton Rouge.* After passing Bayou Sara, her machinery became disabled, and whilst attempting to adjust it, several of the enemy's gunboats attacked her. After a gallant resistance, she was abandoned and blown up.

Her officers and men reached the shore in safety.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

The Rebel Porter's Forces Twice Defeated and Finally Broken Up.

St. Louis, Sunday, Aug. 10.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck:

Col. McNeill, with 1,000 men, whipped Porter's forces, 2,500 strong, at Kirksville, on the 7th, and again near Stockton yesterday. Col. Merrill reports Porter's forces demoralized and broken up. Cobb and Poindexter are still to be attended to.

(Signed,) J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brigadier-General.

NEW-ORLEANS AND KEY WEST.

Arrival of the Connecticut with Advices to the 30th ult.

AFFAIRS AT NEW-ORLEANS UNCHANGED.

Movements of Commodore Farragut's Fleet.

Appearance of Yellow Fever at Key West.

Wreck of the Steamer Creole, with Flour for New-Orleans.

By steamship *Connecticut*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have New-Orleans papers and correspondence to the 30th ult.

The *Delta*, of the 30th, has the following:

"The steamboat *Ceres*, (in United States Government employ,) Capt. Mitchell, arrived yesterday morning from Vicksburgh, which place she left on the 23d inst. Capt. Mitchell reports that on the 22d the *Ceres* was sent to a point about twelve miles below Vicksburgh, with some three or four hundred negroes, who have lately been in the employ of the Government, for the purpose of returning them to their owners. After landing them, and while returning to Vicksburgh, the *Ceres* was fired upon by three pieces of artillery, stationed along the shore—thirty-two shots being fired in quick succession, consisting of grape, six-pound balls and shells. Eight shots passed through the boat, one charge of grape lodged in the hull, one six-pound round shot went through the hull, six inches below the water-line, six shots passing through between her upper and lower decks, and one through her cabin, killing Capt. Brooks, of the Seventh Vermont Regiment. Capt. Mitchell and officers remained firmly at their post, thereby saving the boat.

The *Ceres* reports on Monday, when six miles below College Point, close in shore, came in contact with the steamer *Southerner*, Capt. McQuoid, which left this port on Monday afternoon, bound to the coast, striking her about midships and sinking her in a few minutes. No lives were lost. The officers and crew came down on the *Ceres*.

The steamship *Philadelphia* which left New-York on the 16th inst., arrived early this morning. We learn that she did not bring a mail nor any passengers."

The United States flag-ship *Hartford*, Com. Farragut, in company with the frigates *Richmond* and *Brooklyn* and several gunboats, arrived on the 29th from Vicksburgh, and anchored in front of the City.

The *Delta* of the 29th has the following:

"The gunboats *Oneida* and *Iroquois* arrived opposite the City yesterday, and report everything quiet above.

The United States gunboats *New London* and *Grey Cloud* have just returned from Mauchac, Madisonville and Covington. They report that everything remained at Mauchac as it was when Col. Kimball left. No attempt whatever has been made to rebuild the bridge or construct another."

James Stevens, of Philadelphia, died in the street on the 28th of sun-stroke.

A heavy thunder and rain-storm occurred at New-Orleans on the 28th. One or two houses were struck by lightning, and some damage was done by the flood.

The Mobile *News*, of the 22d, says of the *Arkansas*:

"We are expecting hourly to hear more of the 'ram.' The repairs of damages to her were completed last week, and on Saturday night she was expected to get under way for another desperate struggle with her outnumbering foes."

George Brown, of Boston, has been sent to Fort Jackson for three years' hard labor, and without pay, for unlawfully plundering a house at Baton Rouge.

OUR GUNBOAT CORRESPONDENCE.

The Movements of Commodore Farragut's Fleet Down the Mississippi—Affairs at Baton Rouge—The Rebel Steamers in Red River—Movements of Naval Vessels, &c.

United States Gunboat Cayuga, New-Orleans, Thursday, July 31, 1862.

You are probably already informed of the movement of Com. Farragut's fleet down the Mississippi, leaving the work at Vicksburgh, and indeed the whole control of the river, in the hands of Com. Davis. That he, with his fleet of river-built floating batteries, is well able to hold this charge, is not doubted.

Arriving off Baton Rouge, on our way up to Red River, we found a somewhat indescribable state of things existing there. It was firmly believed, and is yet, that a body of from five to ten thousand Confederate troops have been in that vicinity for some time, burning with desperate desire to reoccupy the State Capital and drive the Yankees from the State-house. The *Kineo* was the only gunboat there, and the military force consisted of about four regiments, with two or three batteries. Certainly there were sufficient indications of disturbance to warrant Lieut. Fairfax in remaining there until he had orders to do differently; so the *Cayuga* took her station in front of the town with the *Kineo*.

The citizens are nearly all Secesh, and may be supposed to have advices of the designs of their kindred in arms. Well, a great many of them have pits in their gardens, with victuals and drink stored in the same, "reserved against the time of trouble, against the day of battle and war." There is no joke about this. Capt. Griffin, of Company A, Sixth Michigan Regiment, introduced me to several of these—the "last ditches" yet discovered; but the good quality of the "materials" generally found therein indicated anything but an intention to "die" in them at present.

There was an alarm from the pickets the first night we were there. Our soldiers throughout the town were quickly ready to move. We heard "All hands to quarters" called on the *Kineo*, and it was repeated on the *Cayuga*. The guns of both boats were pointed on the town, and Mr. Davis, Signal-Master of the *Kineo*, mounted the tower of the State-house with his guard and fancy-colored lights, to direct the shots that the gunboats might make. The city was all astir. We stood at our guns, and itched with patriotic suspense and mosquito bites, until 2 o'clock in the morning, when "Quarters" were "piped down," and the latter had it all to themselves. Soon the streets were as quiet as if there had been nothing but a second-class dog fight. The next morning it was found that a true, Union-loving, loyal, National horse, while quietly grazing, had been shot by a picket of the Fourteenth Maine regiment. That was all. The same performances were gone through with again one afternoon while we lay there; only under the depressing influence of daylight, and the absence of mosquitoes, it was not so exciting. This time, I am compelled to believe, a small body of the enemy's troops, or else a guerrilla band in uniform, came close to our lines.

When Commodore Farragut's fleet reached Baton Rouge, coming down from Vicksburgh, we proceeded to Red River with the *Harriet Lane* and *Kennebec*. The particular object of our being sent there was to scare up and give battle to the supposed iron-clad, formidably-armed ram *William H. Webb*, famous as the most powerful tug ever known around New-York, until it was purchased by a Southern party before the war. That, as was supposed, and another armed boat called the *Music*, were known to be hanging around the mouth of Red River, with hostile intent, or else to carry on contraband traffic.

The next forenoon, Sunday, we turned a bend, nearing the mouth of Red River, and there they were, just coming out of the same! They had seen all the fleet that had been up at Vicksburgh pass down, and supposed their way was clear for a while. I made for the deck to get a fair look at them before we were called to quarters. Services had opened with a forcible illustration of Daniel, 8th chapter, third verse; for "I lifted up mine eyes and saw, and behold, there stood in the river a ram, which had two"—smoke-stacks; but it couldn't be recognized by any of us as the genuine *Wm. H. Webb*; it was smaller and of different build. The other was the *Music*, an old-line river boat, flat and sharp—which is not natural, as applied to music in general. She was loaded with cotton, and had but one gun visible, which was on her bow. It may be considered still an open question what has become of the tremendous *Wm. H. Webb*, or what it is now doing. There was another steamer at the South, simply named the *Webb*, I believe, and that may be the one we saw. If there was a "Webb" anywhere about, he would most likely be found where there was music—a poor pun, that, appreciable only to musical folk.

They were 2½ miles distant, but we opened fire on them at once, with our 11-inch Dahlgren, and 30-lb-rifled Parrott gun. The *Harriet Lane* followed, shelling the woods. The *Kennebec* didn't come up till it was over. The rebel boats soon got turned and headed up Red River, where they hid behind a bend, out of shot-range, and our pilot would not take the responsibility of running up that stream in the present stage of water. We fired fourteen times, and struck the *Webb* twice, but could not tell what execution was done. If every other shot had struck the *Music* they might not have produced any effect, from her being stowed full of cotton. Five shots were fired at us, all of which fell short by a quarter of a mile.

It being evident that Commodore Davis' light draft river-boats were the only ones to operate against those of the enemy, the *Harriet Lane*, *Kennebec* and *Cayuga* have rejoined the fleet at New-Orleans. We are all soon to leave for Pensacola, (except a few vessels to guard the loyalty of the city,) where everything will be perfected for the capture of Mobile. The vessels of Commodore Farragut's fleet, now before New-Orleans, are as follows: First class sloop-of-war *Hartford*, flag-ship; *Pensacola*, first class sloop-of war; *Brooklyn*, ditto; *Richmond*, ditto; *Mississippi*, ditto; *Iroquois*, first class gunboat; *Oneida*, ditto; *Sciota*, gunboat No. 1; *Winona*, No. 2; *Wissachickon*, No. 4; *Kennebec*, No. 5; *Pinola*, No. 6; *Itasca*, No. 7; *Katahdin*, No. 8; *Cayuga*, No. 9. These are as much alike in appearance as nine blackbirds, and are distinguishable only by the figure on the smoke-pipe of each one.

The *Essex*, floating-battery of Com. Davis' flotilla, and the ram *Sumter*, captured up the river by his boats, are now at Baton Rouge. They will probably relieve the *Kineo*, No. 3 if she, too, be ordered to Pensacola; this, however, is doubtful. The injuries she received in the engagement at the forts below New-Orleans were of such a nature as to render her unfit for sea. Her pivot-gun, also, was disabled, and is nearly useless; she may, therefore, be left in the river. The *Westfield*, *Miami* and *Clifton* gunboats, altered from ferry-boats, complete the list of Com. Farragut's vessels now in the river here. The *Owasco* gunboat belongs to the mortar-fleet. The *Kensington*, purchased and armed, is lying here at present. Every vessel, of whatever description, that I have mentioned, is a steamer. Seven of the mortar-schooners are in the river. Twelve have gone to Hampton Roads. One is stilted up on dry ground, a few miles above here, where she will remain till the high-water next Spring, unless the Government concludes that the officers and men are having too good a time for their pay, and has the vessel drawn off or put out of commission. The wages paid aboard it for a single week would cut a canal that would float her off. The Government authorizes its agents to be so very economical in their details on these vessels that one would suppose the above or some brighter idea would illuminate it on the subject. The other one mortar-schooner, for there are twenty-one, I can't account for.

NYM.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

The Steamer Creole Ashore on Alligator Reef—Appearance of Yellow Fever—No Occasion for a Panic—The Soldiers Healthy—Prizes Brought into Port, &c.

Key West, Fla., Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1862.

The steamer *Creole*, Capt. Tompson, from New-York, bound to New-Orleans, with a full cargo of flour and sundries of the bulk of 10,000 barrels, was brought into port by wreckers on the 29th ult., having been ashore on Alligator Reef for 72 hours. The wreckers took out 1,200 barrels of flour, and succeeded in getting her afloat without any damage. The case was settled by arbitration, and $5,000 awarded to the wreckers for their services, which was at once paid, and the cargo returned to the ship, when she proceeded on her voyage on the 31st. Upon coming into the wharf, the *Creole* swung against the ship *Congsey*, and damaged both vessels so that new planks had to be cut into them, and the anchor of the *Creole* was also broken, causing damage to both vessels of about $500.

During the last few days our citizens have been somewhat moved by the sudden termination in death of several cases of fever, which have assumed many of the features of yellow fever. Thus far the deaths have been only of those who were spending their first Summer here, and were entirely unacclimated. We do not yet consider that the fever exists as an epidemic, and should our people practice their usual philosophic coolness and avoiding everything like a panic, live temperately and regularly, shunning all extra exposure, we think that it may pass off with a very small number of victims, as has been the case here on several previous occasions. The military command has taken every precaution to guard against epidemic disease; our streets are kept in the best order of cleanliness, private premises are looked after and the owners compelled to keep them free from uncleanliness. Ponds have been filled up, vegetation burned and every cause for vitiated atmosphere has been either removed or modified.

The soldiers are mostly in fine quarters in Fort Taylor, some still living in tents at the barracks, and their health and habits are scrupulously looked after. The distant friends of those now sojourning here should not allow themselves to be needlessly alarmed by the fancy sketches that may be made by alarmists who are panic-stricken at the name of yellow fever, and perhaps hurry off wife and baggage on board some friendly man-of-war, in great excitement, and there attempt to write a "true account of yellow fever at Key West." The writer has been here for twenty years, and become familiar with the disease in all its features, and can safely say that there is every reason to believe that we shall not have any very serious visitation of fever. Several cases which I have watched for three days are of a mild type, and are yielding readily to good treatment. There have been in all nine deaths, by yellow fever, to this day.

Commodore Lardner has very wisely ordered away all the vessels on the station excepting the *St. Lawrence*, frigate, which he has now made his flag-ship. The frigate *Niagara*, Capt. Rockendorf, has gone to Boston; the gunboat *Tahoma*, in the Gulf; the bark *Ethan Allen* to Tampa, and the gunboat *Huntsville* will leave for Bahamas. The steamer *Connecticut* has just arrived from the Gulf, and reports the fleet all arrived down at New-Orleans from Vicksburgh, and were passing out to Pensacola, where they will remain to recruit the health of the crews, impaired by the hot and sultry weather of Vicksburgh, which they have endured under the disadvantage of confinement to the ships between the high and wooded banks of the Mississippi, where no friendly breezes could find them. A large number of disabled men are now bound home on the *Connecticut*.

The friends of Dr. Cartwright, late of the flag-ship *San Jacinto*, will lament his sudden death. He left this station on the outward trip of the *Connecticut*, stopping at Pilot Town, at the mouth of the Mississippi, in good health, and on the return of the steamer from the city he was a corpse, having died of the heart disease. The body is now on the *Connecticut*, being carried to his friends.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson is a passenger by the *Connecticut*, returning from his mission to New-Orleans. Gen. Butler has found it necessary to increase the number of female exiles to Ship Island, by sending there three more of the ladies of New-Orleans, whose conduct better fitted them for the company of Mrs. Phillips than that of a community being organized and redeemed from the worst of heresies. The General's remedies are pretty stringent and no doubt well adapted to the disease. May the cure be speedy and effectual. Woman's influence for good or evil is ever potent and whilst we may expect from her gentle nature to always find that influence exerted in behalf of mildness, forbearance, temperance and gentleness, the mind becomes appalled at the ferocity and venom of some of the she traitors who have forfeited their claims and pretentions to the exercise of that chivalry every American recognizes as due to the sex. We have some of them here among us who exhibit the development of the virus in a variety of forms. Scholars are dismissed from school, after parents have remonstrated against disloyal practices on the part of their teachers. The officers and soldiers of the army are made the objects of contemptuous remark and ridicule. One flat-chested spinster, more friendly to cotton than Union, is becoming particularly famous for her accomplishments in that line, and even while enjoying the hospitality and courtesy of the officers of the army, has been known to reproach as impudence the casual amusement of a child in waving and toying with a tiny flag of our country at her father's door, as the *lady* was riding by. Men are imprisoned here for treasonable practices. Women are restrained by public sentiment. Let them not abuse its forbearance.

The case of the British prize-steamer *Adder* is still before the court, and the impression is obtained outside that she must be condemned. The owners are making every effort to obtain restoration. It will be remembered that in this case it was that some of the papers of the ship were purloined from the clerk's office, and the posssssion of the Court. Several small cases have been disposed of, and will be sold this week. There are now thirteen prize cargoes and vessels in port.

F.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Key West, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1862.

Since the opening of the port of New-Orleans there is every evidence of a return toward the old and accustomed trade, vessels *en route* there or from there make this harbor to coal or repair as may be the requirement.

The steamer *Parkersburgh*, of the Cromwell line, was in port on the 28th, bound North with a cargo of sugar and molasses, and sailed on the 29th, the steamer *Marion* preceding her on the 24th. They carry numbers of passengers, who are leaving Dixie, notwithstanding the prices for passage are so high.

The steamer *Creole*, laden with flour—10,000 barrels—put in here yesterday, 29th, having been ashore on the Alligator Reefs, and lighted off by wreckers, who removed some 1,200 barrels flour. The wreckers claimed $1,500 damages or fees, but the Captain of the *Creole* refused this, and preferred to come into Key West for settlement before the Court. He will probably be obliged to pay $5,000 damages instead.

The *Creole* was to receive $60,000 freight money on her cargo—an enormous profit; but the poor people in New-Orleans will foot the bills, of course. Flour at last accounts had decreased from $20 to $13 per barrel.

Prize vessels continue to come in. The *Quaker City* brought in a prize on Saturday last, but it will hardly be condemned. The prize was bound for Matamoras, and had cleared from a neutral port.

The prizes *Reliance* and *Agnes*, captured by the *Huntsville*, have been taken possession of by the Prize Commissioners here, and will soon be tried before the Court.

The British steamer *Adela* is still before the Court. It has been ascertained that certain valuable papers bearing on the evidence of her character have been purloined. These documents were in the possession of the Clerk of the Court, and an employe of his is now under arrest charged with having given them up for a consideration.

The *Adela* had a mail on board; this is still in the possession of the Court.

Application was made by the Commander of the British war vessel *Petrel* for the mail, but it was refused, until the examination had proceeded. The offer was made to allow the British Commander to look over the mail in company with our officials, and refused by him.

Fruit has again made its appearance on the Island. Heretofore the regulations have been such as to exclude fruit, owing to its bad effects among the troops.

Considerable excitement was occasioned yesterday, owing to rumors that "Yellow Jack" had made its appearance, and the Fort was quarantined at an early hour. It seems that one or two men had died of severe bilious fever, and one of a disease similar to black vomit; but these were exceptional cases, and the causes, &c., were easily to be traced up to exposure, &c. Since this date it is ascertained that "Yellow Jack" is spreading. Already five or six deaths have occurred. All the precautions possible are being taken, both on shore and among the shipping.

The flagship *San Jacinto*, Flag-Officer Lardner; United States steamer *Huntsville*; *Tahoma*, gunboat; also, the United States bark *Ethan Allen*, are in port. The frigate *St. Lawrence* is also here.

The *San Jacinto* went to sea this morning, and Flag-Officer Lardner transferred his flag to the *St. Lawrence*. The *San Jacinto* goes North by advice of the Fleet-Surgeon because of the sickness on board.

There is little or nothing in the way of edibles or comfort in Key West. Scarcity of food, ice, &c., make these days of heat uncomfortable and unbearable. One would think a little enterprise among the people here would cause a plentiful supply of all articles, but such is not the case, and they live from "hand to mouth" style.

DELTA.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Nashville, Saturday, Aug. 9.

Gen. Bragg is in command of 30,000 rebel troops at Battle Creek.

Three rebels were hung in Alabama, recently, for the murder of two Federal soldiers.

Col. Wynkoop, with 180 cavalry, surprised 700 of the rebel Col. Forrest's men, on Monday, near Sparta. Col. Wynkoop withdrew, after losing one man, and killing thirty rebels.

EXCHANGE OF LOYAL TENNESSEANS.

Nashville, Saturday, Aug. 9.

The *Union* says Gov. Johnson has been authorized by the Secretary of War to release the loyal Tennesseans who are prisoners at the North, and to exchange other prisoners for loyal Tennesseans imprisoned at the South. Ex-Gov. Campbell is appointed Commissioner, and goes North to-day.

Death of Lieut. Webster, of the Fifteenth New-York.

New-Haven, Sunday, Aug. 10.

Lieut. C. Stuart Webster, of the Fifteenth Regiment New-York Engineers, died here, yesterday. His funeral will take place at four o'clock, to-morrow, (Monday,) at No. 132 Temple-street.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Probable Modification of the Recent Orders of the War Department.

Enlistments Proceeding With Great Rapidity.

REBEL DESIGNS IN KENTUCKY.

The New-York and Brooklyn Appointments Under the Tax Law

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 10.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS NEAR RICHMOND.

Advices fro mwell-informed sources on the Peninsula confirm the recent statements about the rebels sending heavy forces from Richmond down to Petersburgh. The best information, from spies and other sources, places the number thus sent down at fifty to sixty thousand. The movement is explained as growing from the uncertainty of the rebels as to which side of the James River McClellan is likely to operate on, and the disposition to meet him with heavy forces either at Richmond or Petersburgh. The movement at Malvern Hill amounted simply to a reconnoissance. Neither side will attempt to hold it except as an outpost for pickets. The movement helped to keep up rebel doubt about which side our serious movements were to be made on.

DANGER IN KENTUCKY.

Recent reports from the West, about the danger of a speedy invasion of Kentucky from East Tennessee, only confirm the representations prominent Kentuckians have been making for weeks. The promise has been given them that troops shall be hurried into Kentucky from the North as fast as raised. A number of regiments will be ready in a few days.

THE LATE ORDER RELATIVE TO THE DRAFT.

The War Department has had its attention called to the practical difficulties heretofore alluded to, in its late orders about evading the draft, and regulations are to be issued in the morning, obviating them as far as possible, specifying means for enforcing the orders, and for preventing unnecessary interference with travel.

PATRIOTISM AMONG THE CLERKS.

The clerks in the Departments have been making an effort to organize themselves into military companies for the defence of the Capital, but a number of them are doing all they can to throw cold water on the movement. The clerks in the Land Office, the Paymaster's Bureau, and some in the Post-office Department, have companies fully organized.

ENCOURAGING NEWS OF VOLUNTEERING.

The Government continues to receive the most encouraging news about the progress of volunteering. Senator Wilson says that no drafting will be necessary in Massachusetts under the first call, and if a few days extra are given, none under the second. The spontaneous uprising of volunteers in the Old Bay State, and the bracing of the popular tone under the recent vigorous measures of the Administration, are represented as really wonderful. Similar advices come from nearly all sections of the North. In the Border States, drafting is sure to come. Here in the District, as well as in some parts of Maryland, threats are openly made of resistance to the draft, but they come from a class with whom resistance is likely to be mainly confined to threats.

THE GUERRILLAS IN THE WEST.

Gen. Strong is here from Cairo. It is supposed that his visit has connection with the guerrilla uprisings in the West and along the Mississippi, and to efforts for having a more perfect coöperation between the army and the river flotilla.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX LAW—DIFFICULTY IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

The Secretary of the Treasury finds it difficult to make appointments of Collectors and Assessors for the several Districts in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, as the friends of the candidates have generally neglected to give the Districts or Wards in which the candidates reside. The Collection Districts, comprising the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, are as follows:

District 2, consists of the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of Brooklyn, and the townships in Kings County.

District 3, consists of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards of Brooklyn.

District 4, consists of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of New-York.

District 5, consists of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of New-York.

District 6, consists of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of New-York.

District 7, consists of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of New-York.

District 8, consists of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of New-York.

District 9, consists of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of New-York.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

In Special Orders of July 30, from the Adjutant-General's office, Maj. J. H. Richardson was dismissed the service by direction of the President. This was published in some of the newspapers, but others, in copying the statement, made it appear that Maj.-Gen. Richardson was dismissed. There is an officer (Israel B Richardson,) who won the commission of Major-General by gallantry in the field, and it is but just he should be thus relieved from the unfavorable position in which an error of the Press has placed him.

MILITARY MATTERS IN MISSOURI.

Dr. O'Reilly and Messrs. Vogel and Blair, of St. Louis, have arrived here as delegates connected with the future military operations in Missouri.

UNCONDITIONALLY RELEASED.

William H. Mitchell, recently arrested by the Provost Marshal for publishing a letter in the Lawrence (Mass.) *American*, reflecting on the Colonel and Major of the Fourteenth Massachusetts, has been unconditionally released.

AN APPEAL FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

An officer writing from Harrison's Landing says: "While mass meetings are being held from one end of the country to the other, all saying 'go,' but comparatively few saying come, the rebels are quietly marching regiment after regiment to the support of those who are glorying in their strength. What we want now is men. We want them to-day."

QUARTERMASTER'S SUPPLIES.

Qurtermaster's supplies have been furnished the troops with astonishing rapidity.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

It is be regretted that in writing *Ravenshoe* Mr. HENRY KINGSLEY had so much time and paper at his disposal. For had he less of either, or simply a sufficiency of both, he would have made a better book. The story is well told, but the teller forgets that his hearers are not immortal, and have other duties to perform in life besides listening. And so he talks on against time, very much to his own amusement, undoubtedly, but greatly to the weariness of the reader. As the story progresses the plot becomes so complicated that one rather fears the author himself will not be able to untangle it. And gradually, too, the situations become so improbable, that we fancy the author is endeavoring to practice on our credulity; this very naturally begets a feeling of intense indignation on the part of the reader—a feeling, however, which turns rather to the author's advantage than otherwise, as it keeps one from going to sleep at this prolix juncture, despite the many persuasions to slumber. The hero, Charles, is introduced to us in the first place as a sensible young man, full of life and spirit, and we like him. But subsequently he reveals himself as a complete muff, an incorrigible ninny. The moment that trouble comes upon him he sinks down into his shoes, as though his spine were of jelly instead of bone, and with the instincts and education of a gentleman persuades himself that his destiny in life is to be a groom; that, because birth did not bring his talents in a damask napkin, nothing remains for him but to bury them under a dunghill. But he isn't unfortunate, after all, if he only knew it. By a double-shuffle-and-cut of the cards the author turns up his hero as trump, and the rightful heir of *Ravenshoe* after all. A pretty loving wife, and a fortune, await Charles if he can only be found. But he won't be. He hides himself under all manner of disguises, and in all corners of the kingdom, and Mr. KINGSLEY comes to his aid, prestidigitating him about in the most remarkable way. The young man is a pea, and Mr. KINGSLEY plays the part of a thimble-rigger—nowhere is the little joker to be found. Detectives are put on his track, but fail to find him; little boot-blacks almost betray him, but not quite; and, finally, when discovery seems inevitable, he is whisked away to the Crimea to figure as one of the Light Brigade in the charge of Balaklava. It is during this prestidigitorial display that the reader's wrath becomes excited, and not his curiosity. All participating in this game of Hide and Seek behave so like consummate fools that one's only desire is to catch Charles and his friends—the author included—and knock their heads together until they become sensible, and go to work in a rational way. The perpetual game of cross purposes that is played provokes one. The excellence of the story in other respects leads us to regret that the plot had not been simplified, and the hero permitted to fall into the open arms of his friends earlier in its course. Taken all in all we incline to pronounce *Ravenshoe* a book that would be good if it were not so long, long if it were not so good. It is published by TICKNOR & FIELDS.

—*The Hunchback* of VICTOR HUGO is published by DICK & FITZGERALD. The American public that never knew HUGO before now know him through *Les Miserables*. *The Hunchback* is one of his earliest and best works. It displays the wide scope and range of the author's mind, his surprising universal information, and his wonderful skill in sketching and grouping characters in a more eminent degree than any other of his works, prior or subsequent, if we except "Fantine." Like all of HUGO's stories, *The Hunchback* is vividly dramatic and tragic from the first chapter to the last, and the burden is the wrongs done by society, the evils suffered by the poor, and the eternal unfitness of things generally.

—The Poems of the late ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH are published in blue and gold by TICKNOR & FIELDS. It is something to be thus tenderly embalmed by the Boston publishers, for rarely, indeed, do they confer the honor on those who are unworthy. With *The Bothie of Tober-Na-vuolich*, CLOUGH's longest poem, Americans are perhaps not generally acquainted, but there are few readers of the *Atlantic* who will not readily recognize the author of *Amours de Voyage*, published in that Magazine in 1858. Mr. CLOUGH was a rare scholar, but not a pedant. His poetry is delicate and thoughtful, freed from affectation, as the tones of a wind-harp, and as musical. The soul of the man looks not through his verse; pure in feeling, and steadfast in purpose, a light and a strength to guide and nerve the wavering. His minor poems have rare grace and beauty.

—*The New Gymnastics for Men, Women and Children*, by Dr. DIO LEWIS, is published by TICKNOR & FIELDS. An abstract of the book, it will be remembered, appeared in the last *Atlantic*. We have three hundred illustrations in the volume before us, and it makes one perspire to even look at them in this weather. Brandishing dumb-bells and swinging one's-self upside down from insecure ceilings do not constitute the amusement to which one's thoughts first turn in August. But the benefits of exercise are set forth by Dr. LEWIS very ably, and the use of dumb-bells and the other paraphernalia of the gymnasium are made so plain that the most unintelligent may turn a summersault and read. For the benefit of the female muscle Dr. LEWIS has invented an institution called the "Pangymnastikon." Ladies will be astonished to know that, notwithstanding it musical name, it does not at all resemble a piano. The improvements in school furniture suggested in the book are worthy of interest and universal adoption.

—*Gunnery Instructions*, simplified for the volunteer officers of the United States Navy, is the title of a very excellent little work, by Lieut. EDWARD BARRETT, published by D. VAN NOSTRAND. By proper study of this little book, it seems to us that the most inveterate lubber could in a very short time become sufficiently skillful to know a gun's breeches from the captain's, and to manipulate a columbiad like a pocket-pistol. The hints to executive officers are excellent, and worthy of careful study and attention on the part of those naval gentlemen.

—GEO. F. TRAIN's Union speeches, published by PETERSON & BROS., are for sale by FREDERICK A. BRADY, in this City. The profits on the sale of the book are to be devoted to the establishing of the London *American*, the only American organ in Europe.

—A very useful little pamphlet is published by DICK & FITZGERALD, the *Tax-book of the United States*, compiled from the official edition of the Acts of Congress. It contains everything necessary to be known, or that can be known, concerning the tariff and internal taxes, and is systematically and alphabetically arranged for ready reference.

A Good Chance to Get Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It strikes me that one Company of excellent soldiers could be made out of the commissioners and notaries who hang about the County Clerk's office preparing exemption papers.

There are about one hundred of these men plying their trade—just enough for one Company. Suppose they be drafted at once, and sent off to reinforce Gen. McCLELLAN? UNION.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862.

—Col. Collins, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New-Mexico, reached St. Louis on Wednesday on his way to Santa Fé.

WESTERN MARYLAND.

Enthusiastic War Meeting at Hagerstown—The Oath of Allegiance Administered—Apprehensions of a Rebel Invasion, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.

The citizens of this place, which is situated about six miles from the Potomac, held their first war meeting a few days since. The loyal people of the country flocked in from all sections in large numbers, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. This part of the State embraces but very few secession sympathizers now, and although it has already contributed largely to the Union ranks, bids fair to contribute still more largely to them under the recent new calls of the President. I have no doubt whatever that the State will succeed in raising her full quota of troops under the last call for volunteers, without resorting to a draft. This will, of course, speak well for the loyalty of her people, as compared with those of other States, some of whom will, doubtless, fail to do as well. Whatever, therefore, may be the sympathies of some of her citizens, nothing is clearer than that Maryland is still one of the most patriotic and loyal States in the Union. Her people are evidently not living under the tyranny and despotism of which JEFF. DAVIS complains, and are wholly devoid of that anxiety for his interposition in their behalf which he has constantly been attributing to them since the commencement of the war.

Capt. BYRNES, of the Pennsylvania Twenty-ninth, who is stationed here with a small force to guard the town, and who occupies the position of Provost Marshal, is busily engaged now in administering the oath of allegiance to all persons in the county who he has any reason to suspect is at all tinctured with disloyal sentiments. He has already administered it to quite a large number of persons, and has met with scarcely any who have refused to take it. In all such cases, however, he has adopted vigorous measures, and has promptly imprisoned those refusing to take the oath in the common jail. One of Gen. POPE's orders requires all persons thus refusing to prove their allegiance, to be conducted through the Union lines into the Confederate dominions, but this is within Gen. DIX's department, whose orders are not so stringent. In proceeding southward from here, Gen. POPE's lines are first encountered at Williamsport, six miles distant on the Potomac. Some of the more indiscreet Union men here are urging the enforcement upon persons suspected of disloyalty of the oath recently recommended for the adoption of the President by a mass meeting in Baltimore, but in a community where the Union sentiment is as much in the ascendancy as it is here, the enforcement of such an oath would only tend to defeat the very object in view by its enforcement. The majority of the Union people, consequently, in the county, will not consent to the adoption of any such measures. Gen. POPE's orders are not at all too stringent for the section of country embraced within his lines, but there would be quite as much, if not more, propriety in enforcing the Baltimore oath in the State of New-York than there would be to attempt to enforce it in this section of Maryland.

The people here manifest a good deal of uneasiness as to the result of affairs. They are in constant fear lest the rebels may attempt to act on the offensive, and thus transfer the scene of active hostilities to that part of the Potomac which traverses this section of the Valley. When JACKSON last came up the Valley, at the time of BANKS' retreat to this side of the river, six miles from here, he made a speech in Martinsburgh, in which he said he should pay them another visit after leaving, and they seem inclined to believe that he will yet redeem his promise. Of his doing so, however, there is not the slightest danger. His position at Gordonsville, where he is now encamped with a pretty large force, is such that he could not possibly escape POPE, were he to attempt another raid in this direction. There are still a great many people here who escaped to this side of the river from Virginia, at the time of JACKSON's raid up the Valley, but they are gradually returning to their homes and resuming their usual avocations. There are also a large number of escaped contrabands through the country here who ought to be turned to some more profitable account than prowling about the neighborhood, doing nothing.

The Court-Martial of Col. Turchin.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives a full report of the Court-martial of Col. TURCHIN.

The members of the Court were Brig.-Gen. GARFIELD, Ohio, commanding Twentieth Brigade, President: Col. (now General) AMMEN, Twenty-fourth Ohio, and commanding Tenth Brigade; Col. BEATTY, Third Ohio; Col. JONES, Forty-second Indiana; Col. SEDGWICK, Second Kentucky; Col. POPE, Fifteenth Kentucky. Col. MUNDY, Twenty-third Kentucky. Capt. SWAYNE, Fifteenth United States Infantry, was attached to the Court as Judge-Advocate.

The correspondent writes that a large number of the witnesses against Col. TURCHIN were notorious Secessionists, and that the only question which he asked very many of them was whether they were loyal men. This was overruled by the Court, and the Colonel attempted no further examination. Col. GARLAY appeared in Col. TURCHIN's defence and made the following points:

That no testimony had been adduced showing Col. TURCHIN's consent to, or knowledge of, the alleged outrages; that Col. TURCHIN was engaged in the discharge of such pressingly important and imperative duty as rendered it impossible for him to know of the outrage in question; that he (Col. T.) did his duty in the premises, appointing early in the day upon which Athens was occupied by his troops, a Provost-Marshal to keep order in the town; that General Order No. 81, from Division headquarters, threw the immediate responsibility for the good order of the troops upon company officers; that no inhabitants of Athens laid any complaint before Col. TURCHIN, of mistreatment, either in person or property; that the orders of Gen. MITCHEL released Col. TURCHIN from any responsibility with regard to horses pressed into the service, and negroes protected by the Brigade; that the term "peaceable citizens," in General Order No. 13, designating the class of persons who are not to be molested, cannot reasonably be held to include those who are in rebellion against the Government of the United States, and have disavowed its authority; that the testimony of contumacious rebels should be allowed no credit when offered against loyal officers of the Union army; that Col. TURCHIN, after hearing of the outrages, arrested the perpetrators and sent them to Huntsville.

Col. TURCHIN's speech in his own defence occupied an hour and a half. He went over all the charges made against him, arguing that all his actions had been prompted by military necessity. Regarding the alleged outrages at Athens, he said:

"Neither the civil authorities of Athens, nor its influential citizens, came out to ask my protection. On the contrary, the inhabitants gathered in groups on the corners, and when told by me to go home and attend to their ordinary occupations, the most of them refused to go, and locked up closely their stores and places of business. The three most extensive stores in town, including that of GEORGE MASON, who joined the rebel cavalry and fought against us, were not molested, because their owners, or partners of their owners, attended to their business and remained with their property."

Then after diverging from his defence, and giving the Court the benefit of his European experience, Col. TURCHIN said:

"Our policy vacillates. One General gives them (the negroes) a temporary protection, promising them freedom; another, superseding the first, drives them out of the lines, leaving them to the mercy of their owners, who, looking upon them as their mortal enemies, hang them the first convenient opportunity. When I retreated from Tuscumbia, I heard, and I have conclusive reason to believe it true, that there were four or five negroes hung on the following day, because they had given us some valuable information. Humanity, for permitting this great wrong, cries out against us."

The Colonel then enumerated the numerous advantages derived by the rebels from their slaves, and the many important uses which our army might make of them—amongst others, forming them into regiments, drilled, armed and equipped, to guard the country over which we have passed, and keep open communication with our rear.

He complained that the testimony of disloyal men should be placed on record to blast the fair fame of himself and his troops, and continued his address as follows:

"I have everywhere in Missouri, in Kentucky, in Tennessee, and in Alabama, been hated by Secessionists, and I consider it my best recommendation as a loyal officer; but I defy any one to find a single Union man, who has been in connection with me, that will make a complaint against me. The more lenient we are with Secessionists, the more insolent they become; and if we do not prosecute this war with vigor, using all the means we can bring to bear against the enemy, including the emancipation of slaves, the ruin of this country is inevitable."

All this, it seems, did not secure a verdict in the Colonel's favor, if the report already published, that he is cashiered, be true.

THE BATTLE OF SEVEN PINES.

Report of Brig.-Gen. Naglee.

LIEUTENANT: Before alluding to the occurrences of the 31st of May, it would probably add to a better understanding of the subject to refer to the advance of my Brigade on the 24th, 25th and 26th, a week previous.

Having crossed the railroad bridge, and examined the Chickahominy from the railroad to Bottom's Bridge, on the 20th, and made a reconnoissance from the "Chimneys" near Bottom's Bridge to within two miles of the James River, on the Quaker road, on the 23d, Gen. McCLELLAN ordered me to make a reconnoissance of the road and country by the Williamsburgh road, as far as the Seven Pines, on Saturday, the 24th, with instructions, "if possible, to advance to the Seven Pines, or the forks of the direct road to Richmond, and the road turning to the right into the road leading from New-Bridge to Richmond, and to hold that point if practicable." Under these instructions, with the addition of two batteries of Col. BAILEY's New-York First Artillery, and Col. GREGG's Cavalry, we pushed the reconnoissance, not without considerable opposition, to the Seven Pines on the day referred to; one mile and a half beyond the Pines on the following day, and to a line perpendicular to the railroad from Richmond to West Point, intersecting it midway between the fifth and sixth mile posts, on the day following the last, and on the day after, the 27th, extended it across to the Nine-Mile road, where it is intersected by the road to GARNETT's house, and thence by this road bearing to the right. Our picket lines extended to the Chickahominy. This line, from the river across the railroad to the Williamsburgh road, about three miles long, was picketed at first by the First Brigade, and afterwards by CASEY's Division, but placed more directly under the charge and protection of the regiments of the First Brigade, which were encamped along its entire length for that purpose.

The picket line proposed to be kept up, and the supports to the same, from the left of the above picket line on the Williamsburgh road to the White Oak Swamp, were especially intrusted to Gen. COUCH. This was the line of our advance on Saturday, the 31st of May, at 12 M., when two shells thrown into our camp first announced the hostile intentions of the enemy. No alarm was felt by any one, for it was seldom that twenty-four hours passed that we did not exchange similar salutations.

Soon after it was reported that an attack was impending, the usual orders were issued, and within half an hour the troops moved to positions that were assigned to them by Gen. CASEY. Being at this time on the "Nine-Mile road," near a breastwork fronting the "Old Tavern," then under construction, and judging, from the discharges of musketry becoming frequent, that something serious was intended, I hastened in the direction indicated by the fire, and soon arrived upon the ground, on the Williamsburg road, about three-quarters of a mile in front of the "Seven Pines," where I found Gen. CASEY, who had placed the One Hundredth New-York, Col. BROWN, on the left of that road, behind a field of large timber that had been cut down. On the right of the same road was placed Capt. SPRATT's New-York Battery of four pieces. On the right of this were three companies of the Eleventh Maine, Col. PLAISTED; and on the right of the Eleventh Maine were eight companies of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, Col. DAVIS. Four companies of the Eleventh Maine were on picket duty, but, being driven in, formed with the Fifty-sixth New-York, Lieut.-Col. JAUDAN, at his encampment, in line of battle, parallel with and about 800 yards in rear of the picket line—200 yards to the left of the railroad. Col. DODGE's Fifty-second Pennsylvania, supporting the picket line on the extreme right, formed at his encampment, on the Nine-Mile road, three-quarters of a mile in rear of the large Garnett field. The remaining companies of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania and Eleventh Maine were on picket duty along the large field in the direction of the Chickahominy.

Soon after my arrival upon the ground—about 1 o'clock P. M.—the fire then being frequent, and from the direction of the main Richmond Stage Road, Gen. CASEY gave an order to the One Hundredth New-York, and One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania and Eleventh Maine to charge, when, as reported by Col. DAVIS, the regiments sprang forward "toward the enemy with a tremendous yell. In our way was a high worm fence, which cut our former line of battle, but the boys sprang over it, into the same inclosure with the enemy, where we formed and renewed the fight. The battle now raged with great fury, and the firing was much hotter than before. SPRATT's Battery during this time had kept up a lively fire in the same direction. At about 3 P. M., the enemy being largely reinforced, pressed us in front and flank, and seeing that we could not hold our position much longer, unless reinforced, I dispatched an officer to Gen. CASEY for that purpose. The Colonel of the One Hundredth New-York being killed, the Colonel of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania severely wounded, the Major mortally wounded, the Lieutenant-Colonel absent, half of our men having been killed or wounded, the enemy, ten times our number, within a few feet of us—one of them striking Sergeant PORTER, the left guide of the One Hundred and Fourth, over the neck with his musket—several of the Eleventh Maine being bayoneted, and receiving no reinforcements, we were ordered, with SPRATT's Battery, to retire; but, unfortunately, the horses of one of the pieces being killed, we were compelled to abandon that piece."

The enemy endeavored to follow up this success, and was advancing in closed columns, when our troops having been sufficiently withdrawn, Col. BAILEY, of the First New-York Artillery, at my request, directed the fire of the batteries of FITCH and BATES, situated in and near the redoubt, to be concentrated upon the advancing mass. At every discharge of grape and canister wide gaps were opened in his ranks, which were filled as soon as opened; still, he pressed on, until, after many trials, with immense loss, finding that he was "advancing into the very jaws of death," with sullen hesitation he concluded to desist at this point.

I congratulated Col. BAILEY upon his gallant conduct and good services, as heretofore described, and suggested that in the event of being compelled to abandon another piece, he should instruct his gunners to spike before leaving it. He went into the redoubt to give these orders, when he was shot by a rifle ball through the forehead, and died a few minutes after, the State losing a gallant soldier, and his artillerymen a friend to whom they were entirely devoted. Soon after this, Major VAN VALKENBURGH, of the same artillery, was killed by a rifle ball whilst actively engaged in working these batteries, and but a little while after, Lieut. RUMSEY, the Adjutant, in the same manner. All of the field and Staff officers being killed, I assumed the direction of the batteries composing the First New-York Artillery.

No reinforcements having been sent to us, and desirous of following up the success above referred to, about 3¾ P. M., I rode to the rear, and led up the Fifty-fifth New-York. Lieut.-Col. THOUROTS, and placed it in line perpendicular to the Williamsburgh road, about fifty yards in advance of the redoubt, the left resting a short distance from the road. Before getting into position they were compelled to march over the bodies of their killed and wounded comrades, and soon after found themselves fully engaged. Leaving the Fifty-fifth, my attention was directed towards the right, where I found the Fifty-sixth New-York, with the Eleventh Maine, who, after four hour's contest, had fallen back about four hundred yards, and were again placed by me, at four hours and ten minutes, in a depression in the ground, about midway between the Williamsburgh road and the railroad, and about three hundred yards in front of the Nine Mile road. Near by I found the Fifty-second Pennsylvania, which had been ordered from the right, and I placed them in echellon to the right, and front of the Fifty-sixth, with the right resting upon and in rear of a large pond. At this time the fire here had considerably slackened, but was considerably increasing on the left. Returning in about an hour, to the left, I found the Fifty-fifth engaged to their utmost extent, and ascertained for the first time that the enemy had discovered, what I had long feared, that there were none of our troops between the White Oak Swamp and a line parallel with and but two hundred yards from the Williamsburgh road. He had more than an hour before discovered this, and with sharpshooters concealed in the woods, to the left and rear of the redoubt and rifle-pits, they had killed many of our most valuable officers, had picked off the cannoniers, and had killed from three to four horses out of every team attached to the First New-York Artillery, and, at the time of my return, had driven our men from the rifle-pits. No time was to be lost; FITCH's Battery was ordered to the rear. The battery under Lieut. HART was next ordered to retire, but it was soon found that but one limber could be moved. I ordered the pieces to be spiked; but after spiking the pieces in the redoubt, those on the outside of it were in the possession of the enemy. By way of precaution, I had ordered the prolongues to be fixed to the sections of REGAN's Battery, still firing up the Williamsburgh road, and ordered it to retire firing, until in the abattis that crosses the road. I then withdrew the Fifty-fifth, under the protection of its fire. This regiment had fought most gallantly, suffered severely, and contributed much, in the end, towards saving REGAN's Battery from falling into the hands of the enemy. And then the entire field in front of, and including the redoubt, was in possession of the enemy, who had pressed to within a few yards of us, it being necessary to support many of the wounded horses, to keep them from falling in the traces. At 5:15 P. M. we brought the last sections of BAILEY's First New-York Artillery from the field, the air being at this time literally filled with iron and lead. Returning rapidly to my Fifty-sixth New-York, Eleventh Maine and Fifty-second Pennsylvania, my anticipations here were realized; being successful in turning our left flank, the enemy had opened a most destructive cross fire upon them from the pieces near the redoubt that had not been spiked; and this, with the fire from their immediate front, was no longer to be endured, and they were withdrawn and marched down the Nine Mile road, and placed in position, in rear of this road, about three hundred yards from the Seven Pines, where soon their services were required. In the meanwhile, Col. NEIL, of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania, had come upon the ground occupied by Col. DODGE, and induced him to advance in front, and to the right of the position that had been assigned to him, whilst he, Col. NEIL, occupied that which the Fifty-second Pennsylvania evacuated. But these dispositions were scarcely made before the masses of the enemy broke through, and a few minutes sufficed to leave the half of DODGE's command upon the ground, and to force NEIL precipitately from his position.

The remaining portion of the Fifty-second—for it was now reduced to a little over one hundred men—were conducted along the Nine Mile road to the Seven Pines, where, finding the rifle-pits occupied, they took possession of a fence and some outhouses, and did most effective service. Afterward, they crossed to the left of COUCH's position, and advanced two hundred yards, into and along the woods, to the left and front of the Seven Pines, where they remained actively employed until near dark, when the enemy advancing rapidly in masses to the rear of the Nine Mile road, inclined toward the Williamsburgh road, sweeping everything from the field, our forces making one general, simultaneous movement to the rear, which did not stop until all had arrived at the line of defence, one mile in that direction. The Fifty-second having their retreat cut off, escaped by passing through the woods to the left and rear, to the sawmill at the White Oak Swamp, and thence to the line above referred to, where they rejoined their comrades of the First Brigade. Following down the Nine Mile road, after DODGE retired from his first position, about 500 yards from the intersection of the Seven Pines, I found Col. J. ADAMS commanding the First Long Island, which was placed across the road, a portion of the right flank being in rear of it, with the left flank extending to the front and left. Advising Col. ADAMS of the rapid approach of the enemy—of the direction he was coming, and of the position of the Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania on his left, he withdrew the left flank of the Long Island to the rear of the Nine Mile road, making a continuous line with the above, and the men were ordered to lie down, that they should escape the murderous fire that was incessantly pouring in from the front. Scarcely was this done before the Eighty-seventh New-York, Col. STEPHEN E. DODGE, of KEARNEY's Division, HEINTZELMAN's Corps, came along the Nine Mile road, with rapid step, cheering most vociferously, passed the Fifty-sixth New-York, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, and First Long Island about fifty yards, received a volley, broke, and passed the whole of them, running over the backs of those lying down, the latter remaining undisturbed until ordered to rise and meet the accumulated force that was bearing all before it. Volley after volley was given and received. An order was given to charge, but one hundred yards brought us into such close proximity with the enemy, "that a sheet of fire was blazing in our faces." The ranks on both sides were rapidly thinning; but still the great disparity in our numbers continued. So close were the contending forces, that our men in many instances, whilst at a charge, poured their fire into the breasts of the enemy, within a few feet from the points of their bayonets. This dreadful contest lasted until nearly dark. My Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth suffered dreadfully, lost the greater part of their officers and men, and were compelled to give way, carrying their wounded with them.

It was then, in the language of Lieut. HANEY, of the One Hundred and Fourth, "that I (Lieut. HANEY) and Lieut. ASHENFELDER and others led Capt. CORCORAN, Capt. SWATZLANDER, and Lieut. HENDRIC off the field. It was about half an hour before dark. We went down the Nine Mile road, and along the Williamsburgh road. The fighting was nearly over. Our troops were all retiring. We saw the enemy, not over seventy-five yards in our rear, and no troops between us and them. All of our forces were moving back, little regard being paid to brigade, regimental, or even company organization. KEARNEY's troops came, but did not stay long. Capt. CORCORAN becoming continually weaker, we were compelled to carry him."

Fully confirming the statements of my officers, I assert that I saw no running, and there was no panic, but all moved off together, with a single purpose, and that one, to make a stand upon the line of defences, one mile in the rear, the only one of sufficient capacity to enable us to defend ourselves against vastly superior numbers, until our reinforcements could be brought together.

Company I, Capt. MORRILL, and Company E, Lieut. SABINE, of the Eleventh Maine, were on picket duty along the Garnett field, in front of which several rebel regiments marched about dark. Some of the men crawled into the wheat, and shot three of the field officers as they marched by. When SEDGWICK crossed the Chickahominy, they immediately communicated with him, remained all night upon the picket line, with the enemy in their front and rear, and on Sunday, at 9 A. M., came in, bringing more prisoners than the entire number of men in their ranks.

Second Lieut. RICE, of the Eleventh Maine, was very sick in the hospital, where there were a number of the same regiment. After the fight grew warm, he exclaimed; "Boys, every one of you that can hold up his head, follow me." More than twenty followed him. He shouldered a musket, and all joined their regiment, and fought most gallantly. RICE, after seventeen rounds, delivered with deadly effect, for he was an excellent shot, was severely wounded in the thigh, and was carried from the field.

Company E, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, Capt. HARVEY, Lieut. CROLL, and fifty-eight men, were extended on picket duty from the railroad to the corner, at the intersection of the Nine Mile road with the road to Garnett's house; when, about 3 P. M., the enemy approached, but left them unmolested after firing some scattering shots, during which time we took thirteen prisoners. After 5 P. M., the enemy again appeared in force along this entire line. With the assistance of their supports, he was held in check for nearly an hour, when, finding themselves surrounded, they were taken prisoners. Capt. HARVEY was placed in charge of an officer with five men, and was marching off, when a shell struck and killed the officer. The Captain, taking advantage of the confusion, made his escape, four of the men following his example.

On Saturday, Lieut.-Col. HOYT, of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania, was in charge of the Pioneers of the First Brigade, and two companies of the same regiment, building a bridge which I had directed to be built across the Chickahominy. Remaining upon the ground, and informing himself of the proceedings upon the extreme right, he rendered most valuable service by advising Gen. SUMNER, as soon as he crossed the swamp, of the precise position of our forces, and those of the enemy. After which, the enemy having pressed down between the railroad and Gen. SUMNER, Lieut.-Col. HOYT, with the above, and some of the One Hundredth New-York, that were driven in from the picket lines, near the Chickahominy, remained with Gen. SUMNER until Sunday, and behaved well. After leaving the battle-field, at dark, the brigade, numbering over 1,000, was marched to the right rifle-pits of the rear defences, but vacated them at the request of Gen. KEARNEY, and occupied those on the left, with the other brigades of CASEY's Division, where we remained under arms, in the rain, all night.

I have shown, in the history of the battle of the Seven Pines, the conduct of every one of the regiments of the First Brigade, from the time the first volley was fired, at noon, until the enemy, having driven our troops from the ground, near dark, cut off the retreat of the Fifty-second, by the Williamsburgh road, and was still annoyed by its deadly fire.

The list of casualties shows that there were taken into the action 64 officers and 1,669 men; and that 35 officers and 603 men were killed, wounded and taken prisoners, being 42 per cent. of the former and 37 per cent. of the latter. Of the 93 of the Eleventh Maine that were led into the fight by Col. PLAISTED, 52 were killed and wounded.

The brigade was among the last enlisted. It had been reduced more than one-half by sickness. That it fought well none can deny, for it lost 638 of its number; bodies were found over every part of the field, and where these bodies lay were found double the number of the enemy.

The enemy, more generous than our friends, admit "that we fought most desperately, and against three entire divisions of his army, with two in reserve that, later in the day, were brought in." For three and a half hours we contested every inch of ground with the enemy, and did not yield in that time the half of a mile. We fought from 12 M. until 3½ P. M., with but little assistance, and until dark, with our comrades of other regiments and of other divisions, wherever we could be of service, and when, at dark, the enemy swept all before him, we were the last to leave the ground.

I am most happy to refer to the kind treatment extended by the enemy to many of the wounded of the brigade that were taken prisoners.

Since the battle of Seven Pines, now nearly three weeks, a force ten times that of CASEY and COUCH has not been able to regain the line of outposts established by the First Brigade on the 26th of May; our present line being half a mile in rear thereof.

None of the brigade, regimental or company baggage was lost. Some of the shelter tents, knapsacks, and blankets, fell into the hands of the enemy, which was the natural consequence of being encamped in close proximity with the outposts.

Conduct such as this, if it be not worthy of commendation, should not call forth censure, for censure undeserved chills the ardor and daring of the soldier, and dishonors both the living and the dead.

Very respectfully, &c.,
NAGLEE, Brigadier-General.

To Lieut. FOSTER, A. A. A. General, CASEY's Division, Army of the Potomac.

Public Sentiment in England.

The following extracts are from a recent letter written by a young gentleman in London to his sister in New-York:

LONDON, July 22, 1862.

The news we have had from the United States the last ten days has made me feel very badly. Why it is, who it is, or how it is that we have been so badly defeated, I do not know. Somebody wants hanging, I am very sure, for with all our advantages over the South, we should have finished this war long ago. And these Englishmen over here feel so happy over it; and, as I heard an Englishman in a car remark, on coming from Mr. ——'s place, last Monday morning: "*You never hear a word said, wherever you may be, either in a car or other public conveyance, in the way of regret when the Northerners are defeated.*" He did not know I was an American, and I don't know who he was; but if ever the time does come when my say or act can help square the account, he shall have it in full.

I have noticed one thing, since I have been here, which appears very strange, and that is, the *richer* a man appears to be, or is, the more he is in favor of the South. The reasons for this conclusion I will give you. A few evenings ago I stopped in for a short time at a place here, where they have mock judge and jury. The case before the Court was, "The ladies of New-Orleans *vs.* Gen. BUTLER;" and although the thing was got up, of course, to please the taste of the people who visited the establishment—principally clerks and small business men—yet everything was carried on in favor of Gen. BUTLER, much to my surprise. When the counsel for the *ladies* made his (of course, Southern,) speech, he was very little applauded and sometimes hissed, but when Gen. BUTLER's man got up and made his speech in favor of the North, he was interrupted, time and again, with applause, and particularly when he said it was our own war, and "England had no right to interfere in it at all." This struck me as very strange, as the place is not over and above respectable. Last evening I visited a place called the "Forum," a room back of an ale-house where a great number of persons go two or three times a week to discuss any subject. It is not a regular society, but they have their Chairman. Everything is conducted very orderly. The gentlemen themselves are mostly middle-aged men, and any one is allowed to speak, drink his ale, smoke, or do what he pleases, so long as he does not interrupt the speakers. Altogether it's a queer place, and about 150 years old. The subject of discussion was America, and though there did not seem to be an overweening love for us, yet there was a good deal of good-will expressed, and sorrow that there should be any hard feelings between the people, and the idea of intervention was by every one spoken of as altogether wrong, except by one man, who said if France took the lead, that they should go too. I also noticed that these men appeared to know more about us and our country than Mr. ——, or any one he has introduced me to. There was one man spoke, from Manchester, who said that, among the people who are now suffering so much by the war, there was hardly one who was not in favor of the North. Mr. TRAIN was there last evening, and made a speech, and how they stood it I don't know, for a worse tirade against England I never heard. He is doing our cause over here a great deal of harm, giving lectures to Englishmen on the subject of English politics, which, if an Englishman should do after a two-years' stay in America, we would call rather impudent. And when he speaks about American affairs, he never confines himself to America, but goes off in abuse of England, which, however true it may be, is not the way to enlighten them on the subject of us and our war. If an Englishman in a public room at New-York had said half what he said in regard to England, about America, he would be kicked out in less than no time. He has been badly used over here, and no doubt feels very bitter.

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Exercises at the University of Vermont.

The University of Vermont, at Burlington, has held its Commencement exercises during the week just closed. On Sunday, Aug. 3, Rev. Dr. PEASE, President of the Institution, delivered an able discourse to the Graduating Class.

The joint celebration of the Literary Societies took place on Tuesday afternoon, when an address was delivered by JOHN WILDER MAY, Esq., of Boston. He discussed the condition of the country.

The joint meeting of the Societies for the election of orator and poet, for 1863, followed. The Committee reported the following names for the next celebration, and the gentlemen named were duly elected:

Orator—Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., Boston.
Substitute—RICHARD H. DANA, Cambridge, Mass.
Poet—JOHN G. WHITTIER, Amesbury, Mass.
Substitute—Rev. Mr. STETSON, Greenfield, Mass.

The regular Annual Celebration of the Associate Alumni followed.

In the absence of the President, Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, of New York, the Alumni were called to order by G. G. BENEDICT, Esq., Vice-President of the Association. The orator, Hon. A. O. ALDIS, of St. Albans, having been compelled, at a late day, by sickness and death in his family, to decline fulfillment of his engagement, no formal address was presented.

Rev. C. C. PARKER, of Waterbury, Chairman of the Necrological Committee, presented the Necrological report of the past two years. The deaths of Alumni in that period were reported as thirteen in number, as follows:

Hon. Chas. Adams, Burlington, Vt., Class of 1804.
Rev. Harvey Adams, Iowa, Class of 1839.
Joseph W. Allen, Richmond, Vt., Class of 1839.
Hon. John Hutton, Malone, N. Y., Class of 1832.
Rev. Fayette Jewett, M.D., Liverpool, Class of 1848.
Hon. Wm. T. Barton, Chicago, Ill., Class of 1841.
Rev. Dana Lamb, Ripon, Wis., Class of 1825.
Capt. Hiram Stevens, Enosburgh, Vt., Class of 1846.
Alexander Mann, New-York City, Class of 1838.
Wm. Richmond, Waddington, N. Y., Class of 1858.
Hon. Almon Warner, Castleton, Vt., Class of 1814.
James A. Warner, Alexandria, La., Class of 1845.
Charles Robinson, State of Georgia, Class of 1855.

To which was added a notice of the death of Rev. CHAS. S. PUTNAM of the Class of 1838, of whose decease no information had been received at the time of the presentation of the last previous report. Brief obituary notices of each of the above were read.

The following resolutions were then presented by R. D. BENEDICT, Esq., of New-York:

Resolved, That we, the Alumni of the University of Vermont, whose lives have felt the shaping power of those civil and religious liberties of which our Alma Mater and her sister institutions are at once the offspring and the bulwark, recognizing the rebellion which now devastates our country to be a rebellion against all in our Government which has protected and cherished those liberties, all which has given unity and growth to this great nation, do also recognize that it is our especial duty, as educated men, to devote our lives, our fortunes and all that is in us of wisdom, skill and determination, to aid in the utter overthrow of the rebellion, and the maintenance of the Government—that precious inheritance from our fathers, founded in the spirit of Christianity, and set to be a guiding star to all men, of whatever nation or kindred, who acknowledge the claims of a common humanity, and rejoice in the hope of a glorious future for the race.

Resolved, That we rejoice to see within the halls of our Alma Mater, that spirit which has sent one-fourth of her undergraduates to the armed defence of those liberties and the support of that Government: that we recognize the right of the country to the service of all its sons, and we pledge ourselves to meet heartily and gladly every call which shall be made upon us for aid towards this object which is so dear to us all.

The resolutions were sustained by the mover in some remarks, expanding the ideas of the resolutions, and urging the duty on the part of the educated and professional men of the country, of setting the example of a cheerful response to the coming draft, with the best personal service of each able-bodied man of their number, to the last man called for.

The resolutions were seconded by Rev. SAMUEL B. BOSTWICK.

Earnest speeches in their support were made by Revs. C. E. FERRIN, C. C. TORREY and C. C. PARKER, and by G. B. SAWYER, J. S. ADAMS, Chaplain WOODWARD, of the First Vermont Cavalry, and Prof. CLARK. The resolutions were adopted, and it was voted to send copies of them to President LINCOLN.

In the evening the Junior Exhibition was held, and on Wednesday the Commencement Exercises proper took place, according to the following programme:

1. Prayer.
2. Dominion of Law.
   ELIJAH LEVINGS BURNETT, De Kalb, N. Y.
3. Progress of Ideas.
   JOHN JOHNSON ALLEN, Burlington.
4. National Literature and War.
   ROBERT FLEMING, Burlington.
5. The True Literature of the Present.
   GEORGE BUCK COCHRAN, Northfield
6. Undercurrents.
   HENRY CHESTER PARSONS, St. Albans.
7. The Wrecks of Ambition.
   J. MONROE POLAND, Montpelier.
8. Social Progress.
   HIRAM LEROY FULLER, Dunham, C. E.
9. Whither are we drifting?
   HUBBARD CLARK FARRAR, Swanton.
10. The Progress and Issue of Modern Philosophical Thought.
    HARRISON EATON, West Addison.
11. Metternich and Cavour.
    JOSEPH PARTRIDGE BRAINERD, St. Albans.
12. Faith, the condition of action.
    HORACE BARLOW, Burlington.
13. Brotherhood of Nations.
    JOHN THEODORE SAXE, Burlington.
14. Truth, the Element and Aliment of the Soul.
    JOHN WORTHINGTON WOODWARD, Westford.
15. Self Subordinate to the Law of Moral Harmony.
    JAMES WILSON DAVIS, Montpelier.

CANDIDATES FOR THE MASTER'S DEGREE.

16. Scholarship Conservative.
    HIRAM HENRY HALL, Williston.
17. The Age and the Hour.
    JOHN INGERSOLL GILBERT, Malone, N. Y.
18. Degrees conferred.
19. Benediction.

The degrees conferred were as follows:

A. B.

On the members of the Graduating Class.

A. M. IN COURSE.

Charles E. Allen, L. L. Coburn, H. P. Cutting, John I. Gilbert, H. H. Hall, S. H. Pearl, John M. Thatcher, M. L. Templeton.

HONORARY DEGREE OF A. M.

Thomas W. Silloway, Boston, Mass.; William P. Cantwell, Malone, N. Y.; Joseph T. Dodge, Portage City, Wis.

D. D.

Rev. Sidney H. Marsh, President Pacific University, Oregon.

LL.D.

H. P. Dewees, New-York.

A. B.

Zebina Landon, (formerly of the Graduating Class, now a prisoner of war in the hands of the rebels.)

We fear that Gen. Richardson's conscience accuses him. A few days since the telegraph distorted a dispatch stating that Maj. Richardson had been dismissed from the service, with an announcement that this penalty had been visited upon the gallant Brigadier-General of that name. Some papers ventured to correct the blunder, but the Detroit *Tribune* of Friday says: "We are informed that the telegraph report of the dismissal of Gen. I. B. Richardson, of this State, from the service is probably true, although based upon misinformation. Gen. Richardson, who had been on continuous active duty for more than a year, applied for a short furlough, first to Gen. Sumner and then to Gen. McClellan, but was refused. He finally, however, obtained leave to visit Fortress Monroe two days, and while there obtained a prolongation of furlough for twelve days from Gen. Dix. This latter fact is not probably known in Gen. McClellan's army, where the powers that be are not very favorable to an up-and-down fighting man like our Gen. 'Dick,' who cannot be spared from the army at this time upon any consideration whatever."

—Gov. Phelps was in St. Louis on Wednesday *en route* for the scene of his duties in Arkansas.

The Relations of Canada With the Mother Country.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It would seem from the tenor of your article of to-day, on Canada, that you are not fully aware of the relations of that country with Great Britain at the present time. The connection between Canada and the mother country have undergone most important alterations within the last thirteen years. The people of Canada now make their own laws through their House of Assembly, frame their own tariff, and collect their own revenue, and without any reference whatever to the Parliament or people of Great Britain. The ownership of all the unoccupied lands, which formerly was vested in the Crown, is now also vested in their hands, and the proceeds of their sale are used for local purposes. At the present moment England does not draw one shilling of revenue directly or indirectly from Canada; and which, to all intents and purposes, is literally an independent State, exercising of itself all the substantial attributes of sovereignty. The mother country still reserves the right of sending a Governor-General to Canada, and who is paid by the Province. But he is a mere cipher in the political system, and whose power is wholly of a negative character. Nor is Great Britain more favored in a commercial point of view than the people of the United States. The same duties are imposed by the Canadian Parliament on all foreign goods; and the products of Manchester are taxed to the same extent precisely as those of Massachusetts or New-York. The Canadian merchant buys wherever he can get goods the cheapest, and that is about the only consideration I have ever yet known to influence him.

These brief explanations will enable your readers to judge as to the slenderness of the ties which now binds Canada to the mother country, and of the very little profit the latter derive from the connection. Those ties are partly made up of good will and partly of interest, and may last much longer than many persons might suppose on a *primâ facie* view. Blessed with an independent government, endowed with a sober, rational liberty, the people of Canada cherish the most kindly feelings toward the mother country, and desire to see the continuance of the present connection between them. Independent of this consideration, it is the interest of the people of Canada to remain a part and parcel of the British Empire, and to continue distinct from the United States. They have now no part of the national debt of England to make good, whereas the reverse would be the case were they to connect themselves with your political system. Their public revenue is spent on local improvements and the civil administration, and they require neither a standing army nor navy. It will be time enough for them to provide both when Great Britain sends them a gift, which is not at all likely to be the case just now, despite the bluster of a few politicians in the House of Commons. In short, the Canadian people are perfectly sensible of their present happy condition, and do not desire any change whatever. They neither want to be saddled with any part of the huge national debt which you are now so rapidly accumulating; nor with your system of universal suffrage; nor with your elective administration of justice, so productive of judicial rottenness and corruption; nor with many other things which distinguish the United States to the regret of so many of their own best citizens.

But while the people of Canada desire to preserve a connection with the mother country on the existing basis, they seek no quarrel with the people of the United States. Despite the scribblings of a few newspapers, large numbers of Canadians entertain the kindliest feelings toward this country, and sincerely mourn the fratricidal contest which now in God's Providence afflicts it. An Irishman by birth, a Canadian by adoption and feeling, I have two nephews and other relatives now fighting the battles of the North; and so it is, to a greater or less extent, with many other residents of Canada. I have no sympathy with the slave oligarchs of the South; and my wishes and my prayers are that the sturdy yeomen of the North may prevail; and I know well that the sympathies of thousands of the wisest in Canada flow warmly in the same direction. But, at the same time, I have no hesitation in saying that the people of Canada at present have no desire to be united with this country, and will strike boldly for freedom should a real necessity ever arise. I do not think, however, that necessity ever will arise; and that the sad spectacle of people of the same race, the same lineage, and the same language, and whose interests are in many respects identical, cutting one another's throats along the beautiful valley of the St. Lawrence will ever be exhibited to the amazed world. The people of Canada desire peace with the United States—they are unwilling to menace you in any way, and will only move hostilely under the most severe pressure. Nor will they support the mother country in any unjust aggressions on the United States. But, the judicious and moderate course of the British Ministry at home, and of their representative (Lord LYONS) in this country, show clearly that no such unjust aggressions will be made; and that unless it is your own fault as a people, you will be left alone to suppress the causeless rebellion which now so sadly desolate your recently so happy and prosperous country.

I have read your paper daily almost since it was first published, and have always admired its moderation and candor. Might I ask you always to deal moderately with Canadians, not to condemn them harshly, and to devote your able pen occasionally to foster good feelings between your own countrymen and them. The insane twaddle of some American journals has done much mischief; and it is to be sincerely hoped that respectable newspapers, like the TIMES, will seek to counteract the evil.

Very respectfully yours,
A BROCKVILLE CANADIAN.

A Letter from Hon. Geo. E. Badger.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, July 23.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers, to-day, the letter written, about the 1st of June last, by Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER, of this City, to Mr. ELY, of New-York, and which was transmitted through Mr. STANLY, at Newbern, and read by him. We are authorized to say that Mr. BADGER has consented to publish the letter, at the request of a friend, in whose attachment to himself, and in the soundness of whose judgment, he has every confidence—especially as this request was accompanied by a suggestion on the subject which had not occurred to Mr. BADGER before, but which was decisive with him in forming his purpose to give the letter to the public:

Mr. ELY: In your letter to Mr. STANLY you propose to him the office of cherishing the feeling of "Unionism" in North Carolina, and as that letter came to my hands in an unsealed envelope directed to my wife, I take the liberty of setting you right upon a fact, and showing somewhat a hopeless task you have suggested to Mr. STANLY.

There is in North Carolina no Union feeling as you suppose, and as is probably supposed by the generality of Northern men. There *was* in this State a very strong Union feeling—a strong love for the Union established by our fathers—which induced the people, by a very large and overwhelming majority, to vote down the purpose of seceding from the Union on account of Mr. LINCOLN's election; and this was represented by immediate secessionists here as proving that the Union men here were base submissionists, ready to submit to any injury or insult rather than resist wrong, and stand in defence of our rights and honor. But as soon as Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation of April, 1861, appeared, offering us the alternative of joining in an armed invasion of our Southern sister States for their subjugation, under the pretence of executing the laws, or resistance to the authorities of the United States, our position was taken without a moment's hesitation. A convention was promptly called, and instantly, and without a dissenting voice, that convention resolved to take our side with the already seceded States, and share their fate for good or evil. From that moment, however we may have differed in other things, in this there has not been, and there is not, any difference. It would, perhaps, be too much to say if I were to affirm that there was, on this subject, an absolute unanimity; but there was such an overwhelming predominance of public sentiment as to amount to what is called a *moral* unanimity—hence the people, with one heart, sprung to arms; Union men—that is, those who previously had been Union men—not only among the first, but truth and justice require me to say, the *very first*. Hence the people have nearly sixty regiments—not *skeletons*, but full regiments; and among them all there is not one conscript or drafted man. Hence we have freely taxed ourselves, and have used our credit in making large loans to sustain the war; and the spirit which has produced this has never flagged, and is now as high and active as at first.

Mr. ELY, think a moment. We have been invaded by an enemy as unrelenting and ferocious as the hordes under ATTILLA and ALARIC, who overrun the Roman Empire. He comes to rob us, to murder our people, to insult our women, to emancipate our slaves, and is now preparing to add a new element to this most atrocious aggression, and involve us in the direful horrors of a servile war. He proposes nothing less than our entire destruction, the total desolation of our country, universal emancipation; not from love of the slaves, but from hatred to us—"to crush us"—to "wipe out the South"—to involve us in irremediable misery and hopeless ruin.

Now, Mr. ELY, if your own State of New-York were so invaded and so threatened, what would be your feelings and purposes? From these you may judge of ours. We look with horror at the thought of being again united in any political connection with the North. We would rather, far, that our State should be a colony of England, or France, or Sardinia. The North may be able, (though we believe it not,) to conquer us, and even to keep us conquered; and if it should be the wise and good purpose of Almighty God that this should happen, we shall endeavor to suffer with patience whatever evils may befall us. But a voluntary return to any union with the North, this we cannot, will not *accept upon any terms*; a revival of Union sentiments—this is a mere impossibility.

I think, therefore, Mr. ELY, you would do well to advise Mr. STANLY to abandon his enterprise. He a *Governor* of North Carolina! A Governor deriving his authority from the commission of Mr. LINCOLN! The very title is an insult to us. Whence does Mr. LINCOLN derive his power to appoint a Governor of this State? The very appointment is an assumption of the rights of a conqueror over us. But we are not yet conquered. And do you think Mr. Stanly's coming here in such a character, supported by Northern bayonets, is a mode to commend himself to our favor, to breathe in us the gentle sentiments of amity and peace toward him or those who sent him here? Mr. Ely, as you have opened a correspondence with Mr. Stanly, you had better, as I think you yourself will believe after reading what I have written, say this to him:

If he wishes the honored name of Stanly to become a by-word and a reproach, and to be spoken with scorn and hatred by North Carolinians henceforth and forever, let him prosecute his present mission. If he does not wish this, let him return whence he came, and leave us to fight out this contest as best we may without his interference.

GEORGE E. BADGER.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

THE REBEL PRESS ON RETALIATION.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes the documents threatening retaliation in return for the action taken by Gen. Pope, which we laid before our readers yesterday, and comments as follows:

"It appears from the above, that the orders from the War Department in Washington, and of Gen. Pope and his subaltern Steinwehr, received of our Government that immediate attention which was due to proceedings so heinous and so broad in their application. Nothing which has occurred in the practical conduct of the war has more deeply affended and aroused the indignation and resentment of our people, than the outrages which it is the object of the order from our War Department to redress.

The promptness and the resolution with which the case has been met by our excellent President will be hailed by our people as another proof of the vigilance and fidelity with which he watches over their rights and dignity.

The subject was one which demanded a careful consideration under the lights of wisdom and the prompings of courage. It is very easy to cry out in favor of raising 'the black flag;' but those who really desire it are very inconsiderate. War is terrible enough at best, and it especially does not become a people looking to the high stand for honor, and chivalry, and refinement, which we aspire to take among the nations, to add to its horrors. President Davis, therefore, expresses a very proper and sincere regret at being forced to take cognizance of conduct on the part of the enemy so utterly opposed to the dictates of humanity and to the rules of civilized war, as to demand the sternest treatment. Nothing was left, however, but to desert our fellow-citizens, the old man and the infant, the matron and the maid, and leave them exposed to all the atrocities of a plundering and murdering soldiery, licensed and even commanded to plunder and murder under the published orders of their chief, or else to repress such barbarities by the intimidation and sting of *retaliation*. The discharge of this painful and solemn duty the President has not shunned. The people will sustain, nay, even applaud it: for there was no alternative but ignominy and ruin. The civilized world will justify it as absolutely forced upon us, and will fasten the blame upon our atrocious enemies, to whom it entirely belongs. The consequences of this step we are yet to see.

We trust it will bring the madmen at Washington to their senses, and that they will henceforth restrain their malice within the conventional bounds. If, however, the result should be otherwise—if, instead of redress, they should respond by new outrages—it is easy to see that quickly the rules of war will all be laid aside, and extermination become the watchword of the strife. Deplorable as this would be, yet we shrink not from it if forced upon us. We will meet the foul foe on any and on all terms, resolved in no event to submit, but to wage the war till conquered peace shall crown our independence, and sanction our complete and eternal separation.

Let our people and our soldiery prepare themselves for the new order of things, and for whatever may follow. The terrors of war may increase upon us, but they will increase upon our foes in still greater degree. Our soldiers, who may soon confront the lines of Pope in battle, are, many of them, the husbands, the sons, the brothers of the gentle wives, the feeble parents, and the tender sisters, who now groan under Pope's intolerable oppression. Need any one guess how *these* will fight when fighting for the rescue? We imagine it hardly needed authority from the War Department to consider Pope as forfeit if he should be met by one of them! Nay, their sympathizing comrades from other sections and other States would have shared their vengeance to the full, and assisted gladly in the righteous retribution.

It will be seen that, for the present, the President has withdrawn the protection due to prisoners of war only from those who voluntarily share in Pope's enormities. The private soldier is bound by his enlistment. The commissioned officer may resign if he hates his work; by retaining his straps, he becomes a party to the wickedness, and justly forfeits all claim to clemency.

We take the occasion to say that the President is also demanding redress for the outrages of the enemy in other quarters. Government (although captious critics seem not to understand it) has to act with dignity and with certainty as to facts. To obtain these facts sometimes occasions what seems to be delay; but the people may rest in full confidence that whatever is proper to be done will be attended to by our Government with all the dispatch consistent with the nature of the duty. *We have authority for saying that communications were sent to the Lincoln Government, some weeks since, respecting the execution of Mumford at New-Orleans, and other outrages committed by the Yankee Generals; but no reply has yet been received. Another demand has recently been made in regard to them, and the additional atrocities perpetrated by the Lincoln officials in different parts of the Confederate States. A short time has been given to the Federal authorities within which to reply before orders will be issued for the execution of the measures necessary for the repression of these outrages also.*"

In a subsequent issue, the *Enquirer* says:

"Whether Lincoln will retreat from the policy lately entered upon, we can hardly venture an opinion. It is too plain, from the late Northen papers which have reached us, that his proclamation of rapine, murder, and devastation is but in harmony with the leaders of the war spirit at the North, and with the ravings of the mob. To the most violent, of the most rabid class, Lincoln seems to have totally surrendered himself. Whether, heretofore, he simply *affected* conservatism in order to attach to his standards the less inclined among his own people, until, aided by the passions of war, he should guide them little by little into the Abolition camp; or whether in despair of success he has abandoned himself to to most desperate expedients and to the paroxysms of insensate rage—it matters not now. He promises to conduct the war after a fashion that shall please the most malignant fanatic reckoned among our foes. The promise has been greeted by the applause of the mob throughout the North. Lincoln is redeeming it. He has issued his proclamation giving the confiscation law its full and immediate force; he has bid his soldiers consider themselves freebooters, and to murder all who do not swiftly kiss the dust at their bidding. The war upon our armies is turned into a war upon infants, and females, and invalids! To the utmost extent in his power he labors to unsettle our society, and to involve us in servile war.

All this the North applauds. Will Lincoln recede? Can he? For the sake of humanity we hope he can and will. In like manner, it will be remembered, when Lincoln's Government called our privateersmen pirates, the epithet was reëchoed throughout the North, and the determination to hang them was declared and applauded. But, when we showed them that Corcoran and Wilcox and others would hang at the other end of the same rope, there was a sober second thought. And how much better this was than if victims and hostages had suffered! We hope for a similar deliverance now—but if not, we shall present to the world an example of moderation under enormous provocation, and of a stern and terrible redress when moderation will not avail. We will show Lincoln that if he failed of his wicked attempt when employing the means of civilized war, he shall be doubly unsuccessful and doubly punished when taking counsel of the fiends of the bottomless pit."

The *Examiner* says:

"The order of Pope, commanding the arrest of all citizens who refuse to take the oath of allegiance, is a part of the policy of plunder which the North has now unblushingly inaugurated and proclaimed. They know that not one in a hundred of the Southern people will accept the oath, and their object in exacting it is to force the inhabitants of invaded districts to flight, in order that the field may be left open to plunder. Indeed, the policy of outrage and brutuality which they have put in practice everywhere is designed more to forward their schemes of plunder than to forward any other purpose. The Yankee is not by nature a tyrant and oppressor; but he is the most avaricious being in the human shape. For riches, his nation have become a nation of liars and swindlers; for riches he will murder, steal, and commit every crime; and, of course, it has resulted that, for the sake of plundering a great community of wealthy people like those of the South, the Yankee race will eagerly apostatize from the tenets of the Declaration of Independence, and out-Herod even the Austrians in the relentless rigor of the despotism they impose upon the victims of their rapacity."

AFFAIRS ON JAMES RIVER.

THE MIDNIGHT ENGAGEMENT.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 4.

We have received but little additional intelligence relating to the artillery engagement at Coggin's Point, on Thursday night. It is, however, confidently asserted that the enemy's fleet suffered considerable damage. A report reached us from Petersburgh, last evening, that the Federals had landed a force on the south side of the river, near Coggin's Point, probably with a view to prevent any further demonstration against their fleet from that quarter.

Heavy and rapid artillery firing down the river was distinctly heard in the city yesterday afternoon, continuing till 8 o'clock. The cause of this firing, and the point at which it occurred, were not ascertained.

THE GUNBOATS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 4.

It is reported that the enemy now have but one effective iron-clad vessel in James River, and that is the *Monitor*. The *Galena* is said to be kept in sight for appearances only, she having been rendered totally unfit for service in the fight at Drury's Bluff. She has not fired a gun since. The *Naugatuck* and Stevens' Battery are both undergoing repair in the North.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 4.

During Saturday and yesterday the firing of cannon has been almost constantly heard in the direction of City Point. Between 5 and 6 o'clock Saturday morning, and Saturday and yesterday evenings about sunset, the detonations were particularly distinct and frequent. From a gentleman stationed at Drury's Bluff, who came up yesterday, we learn that the reports heard here Saturday were caused by the enemy's gunboats, which, at short intervals since the midnight descent of Gen. Pendleton, have been shelling the southern shore, feeling rebel batteries. We presume the firing heard yesterday is to be explained in the same way. This is a bloodless waste of ammunition, which we hope to see kept up.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 5.

The *Express* states that one of the large Yankee gunboats had got aground in the mouth of the Appomattox, near City Point, and, after floundering about in every conceivable manner to get off, had quietly resigned herself to her fate. Our authorities desiring, if possible, to make the number of these piratical cruisers one less, immediately made such disposition of some of our heavy field pieces as would enable them to destroy the obnoxious craft. From 6½ o'clock until dark heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of City Point, and we hope that our efforts have been crowned with success.

THE LINES BELOW RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 5.

Lieut.-Col. Z. S. Magruder, commanding the Tenth Regiment of Virginia Cavalry, now on picket near White Oak Swamp, having learned on Sunday that the enemy was occupying Forge's Bridge, sent towards that point a small scouting party, under command of Lieut. Tichenor, of Richmond. The Lieutenant scouted as far as the bridge, bringing back with him two prisoners. The Yankees had left the bridge on Friday last. The pickets also captured one prisoner the same day. They were all brought to Richmond yesterday, and handed over to Gen. Winder.

THE ENEMY ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 5.

The Petersburgh *Express* says it is reported that the enemy landed in large force Saturday night, on the south side of James River, one column disembarking at Maycock's and the other at a point a few miles below. Maycock's is about seven miles below City Point. The forces of the enemy comprise infantry, artillery and cavalry, and are variously estimated at between 6,000 and 10,000.

The citizens of Prince George are leaving the county in large numbers, and all yesterday afternoon wagons and other vehicles, heavily loaded, were arriving in Petersburgh.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 5.

Friday evening last, the Yankees infesting the waters of James River landed at "Maycocks," the elegant residence of Mrs. Dr. Wm. Cole, and set fire to the dwelling and all the outhouses, which were completely destroyed. Mrs. Cole and her children were absent at the house of a neighbor, but her comfortable home, and all the furniture it contained, has fallen a prey to Yankee meanness and malignity. The dwelling at Maycocks was one of the handsomest specimens of cottage architecture on James River, nearly new, and cost some $15,000.

THE WAR IN THE SOUHWEST.

Tupelo, Saturday, Aug. 2.

The enemy in our front are repairing roads and bridges, and extending their pickets. It is believed that they intend a demonstration. Information has been received that Curtis has been reinforced, and is advancing on Hindman, who has a large force.

Mobile, Friday, Aug. 1.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Jackson, July 31, says: Passengers report that Gen. Villepeigne advanced and occupied Lagrange, Tenn., but subsequently returned to Abbeville. The Yankees were advancing on Holly Springs, and were expected to occupy that place to-day. Gen. Ruggles addressed a stringent remonstrance to Butler, relative to two Partisan Rangers, who it was said, Butler had threatened to hang. Gen. Ruggles threatened retaliation. Butler replied that one had been paroled, and that the other would be.

Mobile, Saturday, Aug. 2.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Knoxville, 31st ult., says: "Morgan's official report states that he took twenty towns, captured 1,200 prisoners, and destroyed property valued at $2,000,000. Among the spoils taken from the enemy are 20,000 stand of arms, and numbers of mules and horses. Col. George St. Leger Greenfelt, of the British army, distinguished himself, charging in front on several occasions. He was slightly wounded."

REPORTS FROM THE NORTH.

Lynchburgh, Monday, Aug. 4.

The following special dispatch was received by the *Republican* this morning from Charlottesville, dated the 4th: "The *National Intelligencer* and Baltimore *Sun* of late dates, have been received in Staunton. They announce the resignation of Seward, and state that the Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Connecticut, refuse to send more men into the field.

The *National Intelligencer* accuses Seward of having been engaged for the last sixty days, through England, to bring about an armistice. Vallandigham is stumping Ohio against the war and the Administration, addressing immense audiences with great favor and applause.

FROM NASSAU.

Charleston, Saturday, Aug. 2.

News from Nassau to July 30 has been received. The steamships *Kate* and *Herald* had arrived at Nassau from the Confederate coast. The *Herald* was attacked off Nassau by a Yankee war-steamer, which fired a whole broadside into her, but the aim of the Yankees being too high, the *Herald* escaped into port with only one shot through her hull.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Raleigh, Sunday, Aug. 3.

The following returns are in by this evening's train from three different sources: Second Regiment North Carolina troops—Johnson, 175; Vance, 47. Third—Johnson, 324; Vance, 60. Fourth—Johnson, 60; Vance, 196. Fifth—Johnson, 115; Vance, 3. Twelfth—Johnson, 149; Vance, 23. Thirteenth—Johnson, 114; Vance, 34. Fourteenth—Johnson, 42; Vance, 200. Twentieth—Johnson, 198; Vance, 103. Thirtieth—Johnson, 211; Vance, 54.

REBEL REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Charleston Courier, July 21.

Through a trustworthy source we have news from New-Orleans as late as Monday last.

A few days ago there was great fear of an uprising of the people. Double sentries were put on duty, and some of the heaviest of the war vessels were moored in front of the city. The purpose was to destroy it, if the movement should be made. It was this fear that prompted the order of the Provost-Marshal, declaring that three persons found together on the streets were equivalent to a riot, and several citizens were arrested and fined for violating it. On the 13th inst. the fear of the riot was so great that signal flags from St. Patrick's Cathedral were used nearly all day. The same day a lady was arrested for displaying a Confederate banner in honor of the victory in Virginia, and the movement among the citizens was so marked and defiant that the Provost-Marshal exhibited considerable apprehension of the result.

Gen. Van Dorn is rebuilding the Manchac bridge, about 36 miles from New-Orleans, and the Confederate pickets had driven in those of the enemy at Kenner, which is distant only 12 miles.

Some two weeks ago there was a battle between some Texas guerrillas, near Opelousas, and a portion of Butler's forces. How it resulted is not exactly known, but cars returned to New-Orleans laden with wounded Yankee soldiers. Butler sent reinforcements, and a portion of them had come back, making their way through swamps, and getting to their quarters in a very forlorn condition.

Communication with the city, it was supposed, would be entirely cut off. Sailing vessels accustomed to run to Madisonville, on the opposite side of the Lake, are all retained there; and on the 14th inst. several persons were arrested for running this blockade and imprisoned.

Trade was as dull as before. On Tuesday there were no clearances, and only two arrivals of small coasters. Several vessels in the employment of the Lincoln Government had come in from sea.

There is a great deal of sickness among the invaders; but they conceal this by burying their dead at night, unless in the case of conspicuous officers.

"ON TO PHILADELPHIA."

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 16th, is anxious for a movement toward the North:

"Cannot Jackson, or Hill, or Longstreet advance on Philadelphia, and draw McClellan away to the defence of the North? Cannot Bragg fall on Mitchel, and crush Buell in detail or in force? Can we not use time and opportunity to terminate this war by conquering a satisfactory peace? We have large, disciplined and tried armies. Shall we wait until the North raises three hundred thousand more men and drills them to fight? Or shall they be used actively, while we are nearer a footing of equality in numbers?"

A HYPOCRITE.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Among the Yankee army surgeons taken by our troops in the recent battles, and now in Richmond, is Dr. Owen Munson, hailing from Western New-York. He formerly resided in Augusta, Ga., where he practiced dentistry, and was known as an ardent Pro-Slavery man, a leader of religious meetings, and a psalm-singing apostle of the church to which he was attached.

The Ram Queen of the West.

HER DESPERATE ADVENTURE AGAINST THE REBEL RAM ARKANSAS.

From the St. Louis News.

The ram *Queen of the West*, famous for the part she played in the last attack upon the rebel monster, *Arkansas*, at Vicksburgh, on the 22d of July, arrived at this city last Sunday. She is now at the Floating-docks, foot of Lesperance-street, quietly reposing after her late conflict, and awaiting to be repaired of the serious injuries which the fight left upon her. She is covered, inside and out, with scars, and a single glance at her shows the terrible peril she ran in her attack upon the rebel gunboat right under the rebel batteries on shore.

It will be remembered that in the expedition, the *Queen of the West* was commanded by Col. Ellet, with Lieut. Hunter, of the Sixty-third Illinois, second in command. Conscious of the perilous nature of the undertaking, Col. Ellet took only 22 men, all told, aboard—barely enough to manage the boat. No preparations were made to fight. The object of the expedition was merely to destroy the *Arkansas*, as she lay at the Vicksburgh levee, by a butt, and of course, while running down to the rebel craft and returning, the *Queen* would be exposed to the fire not only of the *Arkansas* herself, but of all the shore batteries. The danger was great, and Col. Ellet, feeling almost certain that the ram would be sunk or blown up by the enemy's shot, limited his crew to the smallest number possible.

The main features of the adventure are already well known. By some misunderstanding or some unfortunate mismanagement, the promised coöperation of the upper fleet, under Commodore Davis, and the lower fleet, under Commodore Farragut, failed; and the only assistance that the ram received was from the gunboat *Essex*, which accompanied her. And even the *Essex* rendered but little aid; for starting half a mile ahead of the *Queen*, she reached the *Arkansas* some time before the *Queen* came up; and delivering her fire at the enemy, and receiving the destructive fire of the *Arkansas* and the shore batteries, in return, she passed on down the river.

The *Queen*, thus left to cope alone with the enemy, ran into the landing through a tempest of fire that rained iron missiles upon every part of her, with the design of breaking the *Arkansas* to pieces by a butt just forward her side guns; but this was prevented by the rebel boat swinging into the stream as the ram approached, by which manœuvre the stroke that should have been perpendicular was made a glancing one, dealt aft, instead of forward the *Arkansas*' side guns. It could not be seen that any serious damage was done the rebel craft, though the concussion was tremendous, and a number of the *Arkansas*' crew, terrified by the jar, cried out, "She's sinking!" "She's sinking!" and jumping out of the port-holes, swam ashore and ran up the bank.

After the first concussion, the *Queen* backed out, and ran in again, to give her antagonist another butt, but missed her and struck the shore, straining her bow timbers, and creating serious fears for her own safety. As she backed out, with her stern in the stream, the pilot asked if he should go at her again; but, being entirely unsupported and crippled, Col. Ellet directed him to haul off, and return, if possible, to the upper fleet.

As the *Queen* ran into the stream, the guns on the bluff, which, during her engagement with the *Arkansas*, near the shore, could not be depressed sufficiently to fire at her, now opened with redoubled fury—pouring upon the exposed ram a storm of iron, to which the ram, with her two small guns, made no effort to reply. Round shot, and shell of all sizes, and grape-shot passed through the chimneys, and struck the boat at almost every point. Both escape-pipes were cut off, a few feet above the deck. Two round-shots passed clear through the bales of hay erected as a barricade in front of the boilers, and lodged in the coal heap piled up aft the hay bales. A sixty-four round shot striking her in the rear, passed, in a straight line, the entire length of the boat, going through the state-room bulkheads, cutting off the legs of the engineer's trowsers which were hanging up in his room, and smashing to atoms an iron safe in the Purser's room. The braces of the wheel houses were shot away; one shot lodged in the engine room; a number of rifle shell burst in various parts of the boat; and a large round shot grazed the leg of Lieut. Hunter, tearing a hole in his coat, and making a severe contusion on his thigh. Yet, not a single man aboard was killed or even seriously wounded, and the daring ram succeeded in making her way back to the fleet above, terribly battered and scarred indeed, but but without a stain of blood upon her decks.

The *Queen* is now lying at the Floating Docks at the lower part of the city, awaiting repairs. Under the energetic and active labors of Mr. Morse, Superintendent of the Docks, she will be overhauled, strengthened with new timbers, and prepared for service, in the shortest practicable time.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Launch of the United States Steam-Frigate Lackawanna.

Agreeably to announcement, this splendid vessel was launched at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Saturday last. An immense concourse of spectators congregated to witness the affair, among whom we noticed Rear-Admiral Paulding, U. S. N., Commandant of the New-York Naval Station: Capt. Radford, U. S. N.; Lieut. Fillebrown, U. S. N; Capt. Meade and the officers of the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, and many of the most distinguished citizens, divines, and professional men of our sister City.

At 9 o'clock the launch took place. Over nine thousand persons were on the dock, and cheered lustily as the vessel slid into the water. Nearly all the ladies of the City of Churches seemed to have turned out to be present on the occasion. Miss Cooper, an accomplished and beautiful girl, daughter to one of the most popular officers in the service of the United States, performed the christening. She did it in a most graceful manner.

The *Lackawanna* was described at length in these columns when her planking was finished. Roominess is her grand peculiarity, inside and outside. She is the impersonation of a regular navy built man-of-war. She is no more like one of the contractors gunboats than a regiment of two weeks standing is like one twenty years old. Her hull is long, full and tastefully curved, approaching a graceful elevation as it nears the bows. She has two decks—the gun and berth deck. On the latter her armament will be placed. On the former, the crew will sleep. Both are high and airy, admitting uniform and "Caroline" hats easily. They are also long and wide, leaving plenty of space for the clothing bags and mess chests needed by the ship's company. The wardroom, and the quarters for the Middies and forward officers, are laid out in regular navy fashion, and "boxing" can be carried on in roomy departments. Every important officer in the ship—from the Admiral to the "hermaphrodite Master's Mate"—has a nicely prepared room for him. Even the hold, the rendezvous of the grog-tub and rigging, is chaste and neat. The anchors, chains, guns, rigging, carriages, capstan, capstan bars, belaying pins, quarter-deck rails, forecastle bunks, and every other attribute of a tip-top naval ship, will be put up in style on board.

The *Lackawanna* is a single-banked frigate, 262 feet long over all, 33 feet 3 inches wide, 17 feet 10 inches deep, 1,600 tons burden, and a proportionate draft of water. She has been constructed under the superintendence of Naval Constructor Delano, who has built some of our crack vessels. The masts, of which she will have three, are preparing for her in the spar department. The machinery of the *Lackawanna* was constructed at the Allaire Works, and consists of two horizontal back-acting engines, with cylinders, 42 inches diameter and 30 inches stroke. There are three of Martin's patent boilers. The propeller is a fixed brass one, fully 15 feet in diameter, and 17 feet 10 inches mean pitch. The condenser is Sewal's patent.

Annexed is the whole class of vessels to which the *Lackawanna* belongs:

	Tons.	Where.
Niagara	4,580	Out of commission, Boston.
Colorado	3,400	Portsmouth.
Minnesota	3,200	Commission, Norfolk.
Wabash	3,200	In the Gulf.
Franklin	3,680	Kittery.
Ticonderoga	1,600	New-York.
Lackawanna	1,600	New-York.
Shenandoah	1,600	Philadelphia.
Sacramento	1,600	Portsmouth.

The New-York Juvenile Asylum.

At the monthly meeting, Aug. 6, the following reports from the two institutions were presented for the month of July:

In the House of Reception, July 1		133
Admitted in July		102
Total		235
Sent to the Asylum	104	
Sent to other Institutions	3	
Discharged by Magistrates	34—	141
Remaining Aug 1		94

Average for July, 150. No sickness.

In the Asylum 175th-street, July 1		459
Received from House of Reception		104
Total		563
Discharged to Parents	110	
Sent to other Institutions	21	
Escaped, 2; died, 1	3	
Indentured, 2; enlisted, 2	4—	138
Total remaining		425

Average for the month, 427, with good health. On the 4th of August, 46 boys and girls, selected after careful training of from one to three years, were sent to Western homes, under the care of Mr. Allan, the indenturing agent.

A. R. WETMORE, President.

Collision on the East River.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH FERRYBOAT NEBRASKA SUNK.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the ferryboat *Nebraska*, while proceeding to Williamsburgh, came in collision with the Sound steamer *City of New-York*. The ferryboat was running quite close to the New-York shore, a short distance below Grand-street, and the *City of New-York* was coming down the river on the same side. The steamer gave the signal for the ferryboat to go to the right, which, it appears, was disregarded, or misunderstood, and an opposite direction was taken. The pilot of the *City of New-York*, as soon as he saw the direction taken, stopped his vessel, but not in time to prevent a collision—the bow of the *City of New-York* striking the *Nebraska* just forward of the wheel-house.

It soon became apparent that the ferryboat was sinking, and the passengers on board were conveyed from the upper deck of the ferryboat on to the *City of New-York*, and were fortunately all rescued without sustaining material injury. The ferryboat *Oneota* subsequently came to the assistance of the injured boat, and conveyed the passengers to Williamsburgh. In about ten minutes after the accident the *Nebraska* sunk a short distance from where she was struck. It happened most fortunately, that at the time of the accident, there were but few passengers on the ferryboat. Had it occurred a few hours later in the day, the consequences must have been most frightful, as these boats are entirely destitute of any means of saving life in case of accident.

It is represented that the accident was the fault of Honey, the pilot of the *Nebraska*. The only person injured was Wm. Fisher, a fireman on board the ferryboat.

The *Nebraska* was by far the best boat on the Williamsburgh Ferry. She cost about $20,000, and has been in use for about eight years.

The loss could not yesterday be even estimated, but it will no doubt be several thousand dollars.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

More Cases of Sunstroke.—Coroner Ranney was yesterday notified to hold inquests at Bellevue Hospital on the remains of the following named persons who had died there from the effects of the heat. All of the deceased parties appeared to have been laborers: C. C. Connor, found in First-avenue, near Seventeenth-street; Jacob Baker, found in University-place; Wm. C. Connor, a man named Murphy, Thomas McKindy.... Coroner Ranney was called to the house No. 642 Greenwich-street, to hold an inquest on the body of Thomas Mulhisen, who died from the effects of the heat.... The same Coroner held an inquest at the New-York Hospital on the body of an unknown laborer, who was sunstruck on Saturday and died soon afterward. Deceased was about 23 years of age, and apparently a native of Ireland.... Coroner Wildey held an inquest on board the steamship *Etna*, lying at Pier 44, North River, on the body of Edward Doyle, a passenger, who was going to Liverpool. Deceased was sunstruck on Saturday. He was 35 years of age and a native of Baltimore.... Coroner Wildey held an inquest at No. 31½ Whitehall-street on the body of Mary Riley, an Irish woman, 39 years of age, who died from the effects of the excessive heat.... Thomas Carlin, who recently arrived from Europe, died at No. 135 Liberty-street, from a sunstroke. Coroner Wildey held an inquest on the body. Deceased was 33 years of age and a native of Ireland.... Joseph Luce, a native of Ireland, 31 years of age, died suddenly at his late residence No. 4 Caroline-street, from the effects of the heat. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner Wildey.

Stabbing Affray.—Saturday evening, shortly after 9 o'clock, Mr. William Kenbeck was quietly standing on the corner of Rector-street and Trinity-place, when some one to him unknown suddenly ran up, and without the least provocation, stabbed him in the left side, inflicting a wound which it is feared will prove fatal. The assassin then fled and made his escape. The Twenty-seventh Precinct Police conveyed the injured man to the New-York Hospital..... James Howard, who infests the Fourth Ward, and is well known to the Police of that Precinct, on Saturday evening, with little or no provocation, dangerously stabbed Mary Reed and Ellen Welsh, the former living at No. 174 South-street and the latter at No. 60 James-street. Howard was soon arrested by Officer Irving, and locked up to await the result of the injuries. His victims were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

Arrival of U. S. Steamer Connecticut.—The United States steamer *Connecticut*, 7 guns, Commander Edward A. Barnet, United States Navy, arrived yesterday from the Gulf, having visited every blockading vessel between Cape Caraveral and the Rio Grande, both outward and homeward bound. This is the shortest trip the *Connecticut* has made since she was commissioned. The extraordinary speed of this fine steamer would render her a formidable cruiser. She is in fact too expensive to be used in the present capacity, especially as there is now a regular mail established between New-York, Key West and New-Orleans, beside many other transient steamers. It *has* been suggested, that with so many English vessels lying at Nassau, awaiting opportunities to run the blockade, the *Connecticut* should be stationed there to watch if not to prey.

Mrs. Real's Case.—Mr. Dunphy has been unremitting in his exertions to procure the necessary evidence to be adduced for the defence on the trial of this lady. Every person with whom, however, she lived at the time of and since her marriage to the deceased, has come forward to testify to her bearing and proper course of life. The mental agony produced by his course of ill treatment drove her, upon one occasion, to attempt suicide as the only relief from his ill treatment. The testimony thus prepared has been submitted to Mr. Edwin James, the leading counsel for the accused, and in his hands such materials will go far to secure an acquittal.

Preaching.—Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., LL.D., who has for many years been one of the most popular of our Western clergymen, and who is well known as an author and original thinker, is delivering with great success a series of sermons to the men of our day, such as the times and the happenings of the times demand. He fills the vacancy in Plymouth Church occasioned by the vacation given Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, its regular pastor.

Fatally Scalded in a Sugar Refinery.—On the 24th ult., Peter Fink, a German, 29 years of age, who worked in Schoonmaker's sugar refinery in Pike-street, fell into one of the vats of boiling sugar and was fearfully scalded. He was conveyed to his late residence, No. 143 Laurens-street, where he lingered till Sunday and died. Coroner Wildey held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Robbing His Employer.—William Harding, a boy 14 years of age, was apprehended on a charge of feloniously taking $60 from his employer, Enos B. Simonson, Esq., of No. 161 First-avenue. The prisoner confessed his guilt and restored $50 of the stolen money to the owner. Justice Osborne, before whom the young delinquent was arraigned, committed him to answer.

Somnambulist Killed by a Fall.—Late on Saturday night Peter Munday, while walking in his sleep, fell from a third-story window of premises No. 202 East Seventeenth-street, to the pavement, and was so badly injured that he died soon afterward in Bellevue Hospital. Coroner Ranney held an inquest on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Fatal Machinery Casualty.—August Wedmeyer, a German boy, 11 years of age, died in the New-York Hospital from the effects of injuries received on the 3d inst., in consequence of having been caught in some machinery of a factory in Pearl-street. Both of his thighs and arms were fractured. Coroner Ranney held an inquest on the body.

War Prints.—Mr. Knoedler, the popular successor to Messrs. Goupil & Co., has issued some of the most spirited war prints we have ever seen. Fair Oaks, Williamsburgh, Cross-Keys and Yorktown are thoroughly pictured, and in such a way that our grandchildren for generations to come may know as much, if not more, about them than we do.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Effects of the Heat.—The intense heat on Saturday was the cause of much sickness, mostly of the nature of cholera morbus, of which several died; and of sun-stroke, which, in a number of cases, also proved fatal. The Coroners were kept busy yesterday in holding inquests. The following were reported up to last evening:

Peter Pidgeon, residing at No. 111 Fifth-street, E. D., a produce dealer, doing business in New-York, came home on Saturday evening, and complaining of illness on account of the heat, laid himself down on the sofa. He called for a drink of water, and soon after expired. An inquest was held by Coroner Norris, and a verdict of death from sun-stroke was rendered by the jury. The deceased leaves three sons, one of whom is in the army.

A laborer named Anderson, residing in Forty-fourth-street, New-York, and at work for Mr. Claffey, in Clermont-avenue, near DeKalb-avenue, fell down in the street on Saturday, in consequence of the intense heat. He was picked up by Policeman Everett, and conveyed to the City Hospital, where he soon after expired. His body will be detained at the dead-house by order of Coroner Norris, until this afternoon. A verdict of death from sun-stroke was rendered.

James Manning, residing at No. 63 Amity-street, came home on Saturday evening exhausted from the heat. He survived but a short time. An inquest was held by Coroner Norris, and a verdict in accordance to the facts was rendered.

Coroner Hegeman held the following inquests:

Upon Bridget Lynch, at the foot of Partition-street, who was seized with illness on Saturday evening, and died in about an hour thereafter. The symptoms in this case were those of cholera morbus. The evidence proved that she was a sober woman, and that she had eaten no green fruit of any kind. She was first attacked with headache, and then with violent vomitings. A physician and priest were sent for, but she died before they arrived. Deceased was 30 years of age, and unmarried.

William Welsh, a native of Ireland, 32 years of age, a resident of Flatbush, was prostrated by the heat on Saturday, and died in a few hours. A verdict of death from sunstroke was rendered.

Rose Johnson, residing at the corner of Hoyt and Baltic streets, and Ann McGuire, residing in Dean-street, near Vanderbilt-avenue, both died of cholera morbus. The deceased were attacked but a few hours before they died. Verdicts were rendered in accordance.

Bridget Cummings, residing at the foot of Court-street, died suddenly on Saturday evening from congestion of the brain, superinduced by the intense heat.

Michael Connolly, residing on the corner of Tillary and Canton-streets was prostrated by the heat, while walking along Hamilton-avenue on Saturday. He was conveyed to the College Hospital, where he died during the night. A verdict of death by sun-stroke was rendered by the coroner's jury.

Coroner Norris, yesterday, held an inquest upon the body of Daniel Sullivan, at No. 387 Bridge-street, who was taken ill from the effects of the heat, and died shortly thereafter. The deceased resided in Park-place, New-York. A verdict of death from sunstroke was rendered.

Brooklyn Military Affairs.—The first regular inspection of Spinola's Empire Brigade, took place at the Union Barracks, East New-York, on Saturday. Nine hundred and eighty-six men were in line, and presented a most creditable appearance in every respect. Inspector-General Van Vechten states that he never saw a finer set of men, and expressed himself highly pleased with the prospects of the Brigade, which now numbers a total of 1,300 men. Those not on parade were on guard and on recruiting duty. A number are on furlough and some are sick. The First Regiment, of Brooklyn, numbers 230 men. Col. Jourdan, is expected from Baltimore, to-day, to take command. Yesterday afternoon $5,000 were distributed among the men in bounties. The recruiting offices were all open yesterday, and did a fair business.

The Common Council Committee, who, some time since, were empowered to make arrangements to give an official reception to Brig.-Gen. Thomas W. Sweeney, a resident of this city, who greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, and in other engagements in the Southwest, announce that the ceremony will take place in the Governor's Room, City Hall, on Monday, (to-day,) from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. A sword, on behalf of the city authorities, will be presented to the General on the same occasion.

The officers of the Twenty-third Regiment, militia, are making every effort to fill their ranks, in anticipation of the order calling for men to serve for nine months. The regimental district, if a draft is made, will comprise the First, Second and Third Wards. The officers thus far selected are as follows: Colonel, Wm. Everdell, Jr.; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward L. Molineux; Major, John A. Elwell; Engineer, James H. Frothingham; Quartermaster, Charles H. Stoddard; Adjutant, John M. Pratt; Company A, Capt. Henry A. Washburn; Company B, Capt. Edwin Beers; Company C, Capt. Stephen H. Farnham; Company D, Capt. Allen F. Bassett; Company E, Capt. Wm. P. Coe; Company F, Capt. James M. Ives.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The total number of deaths in this city last week were 159, of which 97 were males and 62 females. The principal diseases were: Of cholera infantum, 34; marasmus, 18; convulsions, 17; diarrhœa, 12; congestion of brain, 8; scarlet fever, 5; dysentery, 3; sunstroke, 2; measles, 3; cholera, 2; cholera morbus, 1, &c. Of the above number 72 were under one year of age.

Fire.—About 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out among the sheds connected with Whiting's White Lead Manufactory, at the foot of Gold-street, and caused damage to the amount of $250 before the flames could be extinguished. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Fluid Lamp Accident.—Mrs. Cavanagh, residing at No. 196 Pacific-street, was seriously and perhaps fatally burned, on Saturday evening, by the explosion of a fluid lamp, which she was attempting to fill while lighted.

NEW-JERSEY.

Deaths from the Effects of the Heat.—Patrick Keleher, a laborer employed in loading freight cars on the Erie Railroad at Long Dock, Jersey City, was prostrated on Saturday afternoon by the excessive heat, and was taken to the City Hospital, where he died during the night. Deceased was about twenty-six years of age, and had been in this country only ten days.... A man named John Burke, of intemperate habits, died suddenly on Saturday evening at No. 17 Prospect-street, from the effects of the heat, superinduced by intemperance. Deceased entered a grocery while under the effects of liquor, about an hour previous to his death, and, destroying some goods, was put out by the proprietor. His friends, hearing of this, created considerable excitement by stating that his death resulted from violence at the hands of the latter. The evidence, however, elicited on the inquest held by Coroner Gafney, entirely disproved this, and showed that death was caused by heat and intemperance. In both of the above cases a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts as stated.

The Prospect of a Draft.—Some of the foreign residents of Jersey City are becoming greatly alarmed over the prospect of a draft, and not a few are making efforts to skedaddle. Two storekeepers on Newark-avenue, last week, disposed of their business, and managed to get off on Saturday in the steamer *Etna*. A well-known lawyer, of Hoboken, left last week for Canada, for the same purpose. Recruiting during the last few days has been more brisk, and the companies now forming are rapidly filling up.

Drowned while Bathing.—A young man, 18 years of age, named Henry Stevenson, was drowned on Saturday evening while bathing in the Morris Canal basin, Jersey City. It is supposed he was taken with cramps, as he was a good swimmer and used to the water. The body was soon after recovered, and viewed by Coroner Gafney, who gave a permit for burial. The parents of deceased left a few days since for Europe.

Fire.—At 9 o'clock on Saturday evening a frame building, owned and occupied as a stable, wagon-house and store-house for vegetables by John Henderson, florist, corner of Railroad-avenue and Varick-street, Jersey City, took fire and was mostly destroyed. The damage will amount to several hundred dollars; no insurance.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 9, 1862.

$500	U. S. 6s '68..Reg.	97	100	N. Y. Cen. R...opg	92½
16,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou..	99⅛	650	do......opg	92⅜
15,000	do	99¼	20	do	92¼
5,000	do	99⅜	550	do.........b60	92⅜
2,000	U. S. 5s '74..Cou.	86¼	300	do	92⅜
5,000	do	86⅜	200	do.........s30	92½
35,000	Tre. 7 3.10 ₱ c. N.	103⅜	350	do.........opg	92½
5,000	U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cer.	[illegible]	100	Erie Railway....b10	35¾
15,000	do	99⅛	250	do	35¼
10,000	Kentucky St. 6s.	94	100	do	35⅞
9,000	Ill. C. Reg. Bs....	96	100	do.........b30	35⅞
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90...	59¼	10	do	36
1,000	Virginia State 6s.	52	50	do.........s30	35¼
5,000	Missouri 6s	45¾	300	Erie R. Pref....b30	66
13,000	do	45⅞	400	do	66
19,000	do	46	100	do	65¾
5,000	California 7s.....	96½	200	do	65⅝
5,000	do	96¾	100	do.........s30	65½
2,000	do	97	179	do	65½
4,500	Ohio 6s, '60	102	350	Harlem Railroad...	15¾
4,000	Br. City Wat. L..	104	250	Harlem R. Pref....	39½
13,000	Erie 3d m., '83..	100½	100	Reading Railroad..	58
2,000	Erie 4th m. b....	91	400	M. S. & N. I. R....	26¼
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st m..	108	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	59
8,000	Hud. Riv. 3d m..	92¾	200	do.........b30	59
2,000	do	93	150	do	58¾
8,000	M. C. 8 ₱ ct. old..	106	50	do.........s30	58¾
1,000	C., B. & Q. 8 ₱c.	108	150	do.........s30	58⅝
5,000	Mich. So. 2d m..	84⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	59
9,000	M. S. S. F. Bs..	100	50	do.........s30	59
5,000	Chi.&N.W., 2d m.	29½	100	Cl. & Pitts. R......	22½
5,000	C. & N. W. Asst. B.	51	200	do	22¼
3,000	do	50½	10	Cleve., C. & C. R.	119
4,000	do	50¾	280	Ga. & Chic. R......	69¾
26,000	Tol. & W. 1st M..	91	20	do	69½
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M..	64½	50	do.........b30	69⅜
4,000	Cl. & T. S. F. Bs.	94½	100	Cleve. & Tol. R....	48⅜
2,000	N. J. Cent. 1st M.	108	30	do	48¼
23,000	Am. Gold	112⅞	20	do	48⅜
25,000	do	112¾	50	Chic. & R. I. R....	64⅝
10,000	do	112⅝	100	do.........s30	64⅝
500	do	112½	100	do	64½
114	Del. & Hud. C. Co..	98	300	do	64¾
13	B'k of Commerce...	89	100	do.........s5	64¾
30	Am. Ex. Bank.....	90	100	do.........s10	64¾
10	Metropolitan Bank.	97¾	125	Chic., B. & Q. R...	81
105	Pac. M. S. Co.	111¼	50	M. & P. DuC. R. b30	34
100	do	111	50	do	33¾
500	Michigan Cen. R..	63⅛	50	do	33½
250	do.........b30	63½	100	do.........b60	34⅛
350	do	63	50	do.........b30	33⅞
400	do.........b60	63¼	100	Tol. & W. Pref..b60	41
50	do.........s10	63	100	do.........b60	40½

Monday, Aug. 11—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was again large and active in both Export clearances and Import entries, nearly five millions on each side. Of the clearances, seven-eighths were in Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, and the remainder, $628,000 in Bullion. The Import return includes part of the closing entries on the 31st of July under the old Tariff, the particulars of which could not be had in season for the previous weekly report. The Customs Duties of the week are $691,000. The price of United States Notes for Custom-House payments closed at 105¾ ₱ cent. after having touched 105 ₱ cent. during the week. The decline in Gold is 2½@3 ₱ cent. since Saturday week, the price closing dull on Saturday at 112½@112⅝ ₱ cent. But for the loss of about $1,200,000 destined for this market, on the Pacific, by the burning of the *Golden Gate*, the probability is the decline would have occurred earlier in the week and gone down to 112 ₱ cent. or less, the speculation for the rise being unusually weak, owing in part to the large current exports of Breadstuffs, Provisions, &c. The rates of Exchange closed 124½@125 for Bankers', and 123@124 for Merchant bills on England, and 4f. 60@4f. 55 on France. The price of Money to the Brokers in Wall-street is 4@5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, at call, and about the same on prime short bills. Most of the established firms are having Money left with them, on first-class collateral, at 4 ₱ cent. The line of deposits at Bank continues to run up, and on Saturday amounted to $140,725,000, as against $138,115,000 on Saturday week. The average of the week to be made up this afternoon will show something like a corresponding difference from the last return. The stock of Specie at Bank is nearly $35,000,000, and the average of the week will show a gain of about $600,000. There is also a partial gain in Loans and Discounts, but not to correspond with the heavy increase in Deposits. The difference is held without finding employment by the Banks in U. S. Notes. The market for Money is of course easy under such circumstances.

There is further and very decided improvement in public confidence, so far as it is reflected from Wall-street and the Stock Exchange, in the political and military situation of the country. This feeling, conjoined with the breakdown in the Gold speculation and the unusually heavy movements of commerce and the railway and canal traffic, gradually tells upon the Stock Market, from day to day, in the advance of Railway Shares and mortgages and of Government Stocks and Treasury paper. The most decided advance through the week past was in the New-York and Western Road stocks and bonds. Many of the Bonds of these Roads have become scarce in the market, the advancing prices failing to induce sellers to offer them. The New-York Central 6 ₱ cents., which are plain certificates of debt without mortgage security, are wanted at 102⅜ per cent., and for Erie Second mortgage 108 ₱ cent. is bid without finding sellers. The fifth mortgage of the Erie Company is worth 84 on the market and the Preference Shares are again attracting attention, in expectation of early and steady half yearly dividends at the rate of 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The annual charge upon the net income of the Road, before the Preference Capital of $8,000,000 is about $1,400,000, or 7 ₱ cent. on $20,000,000 of Mortgages. And the charge altogether, before the original Common Share Capital is $1,960,000, while the gross income of the property this year promises to reach nearly *seven millions of dollars*. The following was the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₱ ct. Stock of U. S. of '61	98¾@99⅜
New-York Central	90@93¾@92⅝
New-York and Erie	33¾@36@35⅞
Erie Preferred Shares	62½@66@65¾
Rock Island	63@64¾
Michigan Guaranteed	55⅝@58¾
Michigan Southern	25⅛@27@26¼
Michigan Central	59⅞@63¾@63
Toledo	47@48¾@48⅜
Galena	68@69½
Illinois Central	57¼@59
Panama	134@138
Pacific Mail	111¼@108½@111⅛
Missouris	45@46
Tennessees	49¾@50¼
Hudson River	44¼@46¾
Harlem Preferred	35@40@39½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	21¾@22½

The market on Saturday was less firm on some of the Railways than the day before, when there was some considerable realizing upon New-York Central, which had the effect of dulling the speculative demand. The price closed 92⅜ ₱ cent. The movement in other descriptions was partially checked by the extreme heat of the weather, and the fact of the early adjournment of the Stock Board. The firmness in both classes of Erie shares continued, and the demand was firm for 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds and United States 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 and 5 ₱ cents. of 1874. The Railway Bonds were nearly all in free demand and higher.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	100	Bank of North America	93
Union	99	Hanover	79
Phenix	101	Metropolitan	97½
Dry Dock	100	People's	93
State of New-York	90	Shoe and Leather	97
Commerce	89	Continental	85
American Exchange	91	Commonwealth	81
Bank of the Republic	90		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

New-York Cen. 6s	102¾	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	90
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	103½	T. H. & A. 2ds. 8 ₱c. '70	86
Erie firsts, '68	103½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	95
Erie seconds, '64	106	Chi. & N. W. firsts	63½
Erie seconds, '79	108	Chi. & N. W. firsts, as'd	50¾
Erie thirds, '83	100½	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	29½
Erie fourths, '80	91½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	86½
Erie fifths, '88	84	Lack. & W. Bonds	102½
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	86½	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds.	106
Hudson firsts, '69	108	Tol. & Wab. firsts	91
Hud. seconds, s. f. '85	103½	Tol. & Wabash seconds.	64¼
Hudson thirds, '75	92½	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	77
Hudson convertible, '67	85	Mil. & P. Du C. firsts	95
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱c. '69-'72	106	Chi. & R. I. firsts	100
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱c. '82	108	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	94½
Chi. Bu. & Q. 8 ₱c. 1sts	105	N. J. Central firsts	108
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds	87	N. J. Central seconds	105
Nor. Ind. Gos. Line. '68	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	93½
M. S. & N. Ia. s. f.	100	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds.	78
Ill. Cen., 7 ₱ c. '75	96¾		

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our Saturday's paper, were $4,598,275, against $1,169,817 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce $4,055,055, against $2,254,035 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $628,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, for six months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to June 30, 1862	$85,138,000
Add six weeks since July 1	23,409,178
Total to date, 1862	$108,547,178
Against same time, 1861	87,201,220
Increase since Jan. 1	21,285,958

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported from

Jan. 1 to June 30, 1862	$61,874,000
Add six weeks since July 1	19,839,918
Total to date, 1862	$81,713,918
Against same time, 1861	81,473,870
Increase since Jan. 1	$240,048

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to June 30 were	$27,977,000
Add six weeks since July 1	9,239,000
Total to date, 1862	37,216,000
Against same time, 1861	3,249,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$33,967,000

The following are the latest Specie quotations reported by F. P. James & Co., No. 45 Wall-street:

Amer. Gold	$1 12½@⅝	American Silver	1 08
Sovereigns	5 40	Spanish Dollars	1 18
Old Sovereigns	5 38	Mexican Dollars	1 16
Twenty-franc pieces	4 30	Five-franc pieces	1 04
Ten Guilders	4 35	Thalers	0 75
Ten Thalers	8 50	Ger. and Fr. Crowns.	1 12
Spanish Doubloons	18 00	Old Spanish ₱ oz	1 30
Patriot Doubloons	17 25	English Silver, ₱ £	5 30

The earnings by the Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad line, for the month of July,

1862, were	$220,210 76
Against July, 1861	169,465 07
Increase	$50,745 69

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollar year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Dr. Dillworth—The Magic Trumpet.

WALLACK'S—Eily O'Connor—Orange Blossoms.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Alleghanians, Vocalists, and Swiss Bell-Ringers, Afternoon and Evening.—Curiosities at All Hours.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Operations of the first importance have commenced in Gen. Pope's Department. Early on Friday morning, our pickets, which had been thrown out on the south bank of the Rapidan River, were attacked by the enemy in superior force, and driven across the river. When information of the fact reached Culpepper Court-House, then the headquarters of Gen. Pope, McDowell's corps was ordered forward, and was soon followed by Banks' and Sigel's corps, all making directly toward the point at which our pickets had been driven across the Rapidan, only about ten or twelve miles from Gordonsville. Our dispatches, received late last night, report a desperate battle between Stonewall Jackson and Gen. Banks, with no definite results. The battle was likely to be renewed at any moment. Two trains of cars left Alexandria yesterday morning to bring in wounded men.

Advices from other quarters, our correspondent says, indicate that the movement was not confined to Gen. Pope's army alone. Gen. Burnside is believed also to be on the war path.

Bad luck still follows the rebels in their efforts to obtain an iron-clad navy—at least, if the rebels themselves are to be believed. A dispatch is said to have been received by the rebel Secretary of the Navy from Gen. Van Dorn, announcing that the great ram *Arkansas*, which recently so coolly proceeded through our fleet above Vicksburgh, knocking our vessels right and left, and which subsequently defied persistent efforts to destroy her, has suffered the fate of the *Merrimac*—been blown up, and now lies in shattered fragments at the bottom of the Mississippi. According to the dispatch, she left Vicksburgh on Monday to coöperate in an attack on Baton Rouge. After passing Bayou Sara, which is only about thirty-five miles above Baton Rouge, her machinery became disabled, and before it could be adjusted several of our gunboats attacked her, and after some resistance she was abandoned and destroyed, as above stated. Van Dorn's dispatch states that her officers and crew reached the shore in safety. If this story should prove true—and we see no reason to doubt it—our retention of Baton Rouge is assured, as the rebels have nothing able to cope with our gunboats in front of that city.

There is no later news from the Army of the Potomac this morning.

The steamship *Connecticut* arrived at this port yesterday, from New-Orleans on the 30th ult., touching at Key West, and bringing our correspondence and files of papers. There appears to be no change to note in the condition of affairs in New-Orleans. Most of the vessels of Commodore Farragut's fleet had arrived down from Vicksburgh, and their disposition will be found given in our correspondence. It is intimated that operations against Mobile will soon commence. From Key West we learn of a disaster to the steamship *Creole*, which recently left this port for New-Orleans, with a cargo of flour. She went ashore on the Alligator Reef and suffered some damage, but had been got off by the wreckers, and had arrived at Key West. A few cases of yellow fever had made their appearance in the town of Key West, but our troops stationed outside in the forts continued remarkably healthy.

It is stated positively in our dispatches this morning that Col. Corcoran is to be exchanged for Col. Hanson.

Brig.-Gen. Scofield reports to Gen. Halleck, from St. Louis, that Col. McNeill, with only 1,000 men, has whipped Porter's guerrilla forces, 2,500 strong, first at Kirksville on the 7th, and again on Saturday near Stockton. This guerrilla force is now said to be demoralized and broken up.

It is asserted by the St. Louis *Democrat* that the present uprising of the rebels in Missouri is in accordance with a plan conceived by Gen. Price after the rebel defeat at Pea Ridge, when he told his followers to go home, put in their crops, and attend to their business generally until the harvest, and then to rise throughout the State and form guerrilla bands, and be prepared to meet him in the Fall, when he would return again to lead them.

Although Secretary Stanton's order, prohibiting persons liable to draft from leaving the country, was not made public till a late hour on Friday afternoon, it was put in force the same evening at Oswego, in this State. The Marshals arrested fifty persons, who were on the point of departure for Canada, by way of Lake Ontario. It is stated that one hundred more were preparing to leave Oswego, but this summary action put a stop to their proceedings. The fugitives were not Oswego men, but craven fellows who made that city a convenient point of departure. The excitement in this City, on Saturday, was quite intense among certain classes. Many persons who had engaged passage for Europe in the steamers which sailed in the afternoon were prevented from leaving. Secretary Stanton has appointed Police Superintendent Kennedy a special Provost-Marshal for the Metropolitan District, to enforce the orders of the War Department, and the Inspectors are to act as his Deputies.

An important order from the Adjutant and Inspector General of the rebel Government, dated the 1st inst., has been published. It recapitulates the orders of the President of the United States, of Maj.-Gen. Pope, and of Brig.-Gen. Steinwehr, with regard to foraging on the enemy, confiscation, &c., and then adds the following: "In the event of the capture of Major-Gen. Pope, or Brig.-Gen. Steinwehr, or of any commissioned officer serving under them, the captives so taken shall be held in close confinement. So long as the orders aforesaid shall be continued in force and unrepealed by the competent military authorities of the United States, and in the event of the murder of any unarmed citizen or inhabitant of this Confederacy, by virtue or under pretext of any order hereinbefore recited, whether with or without trial—whether under pretence of such citizen being a spy or hostage, or any other pretence—it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the forces of this Confederacy to cause immediately to be hung, out of the commissioned officers prisoners as aforesaid, a number equal to the number of our own thus murdered by the enemy." Jeff. Davis has written a letter strongly indorsing the above general order, charging that the United States waited until the cartel for the exchange of prisoners was agreed upon before it declared a war of indiscriminate robbery and murder, and has directed a copy of the order to be addressed to the Commanding General of the army of the United States.

The Leavenworth *Conservative*, of Aug. 2, says: "Maj. Ellithorpe has just arrived here from Fort Gibson. That post is now in the possession of our forces. Col. Cooper has left Fort Davis with the entire rebel command, and retreated in the direction of Boggy Dépôt."

There are some circumstances under which volunteering may be made a lucrative business. The town of Truro, Mass., had four soldiers assigned to it as its quota. They all enlisted from one family, consisting of the parents and four sons. They received a bounty of $325—total, $1,300—clubbed the funds, and purchased a farm for the "old folks," whom they leave in possession while they go to the war.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *Scotia*, which passed Cape Race on Saturday forenoon, we received advices from Europe to the 3d inst., two days later than by the *Jura*. Among the passengers is His Grace Archbishop Hughes. The gunboat *Tuscarora* had been at Queenstown several days, supposed to be watching the movements of a rebel vessel, but she left on the evening of the 1st—destination unknown. Various rumors were again current, especially on the Continent, with regard to intervention or mediation in American affairs, but none of them are regarded as worthy of serious attention. In reply to a memorial of forty merchants and shipowners of Liverpool, relative to the alleged violation of international law by the National cruisers in the Bahama waters, Earl Russell, through Mr. Layard, had in effect justified the proceedings of our cruisers, in consequence of the practice of sending vessels to the Bahamas for the purpose of running the blockade. He further recommended strict attention to the Queen's neutrality proclamation. Gen. Pope's recent orders relative to the subsistence of his army had provoked some unfavorable comment, under the construction that they were intended to inaugurate a system of rapine. The embarkation of French troops for Mexico was proceeding briskly. Gen. Forey left Cherbourg on the 29th ult., for Vera Cruz. Garibaldi is about to commence operations again. He has issued a proclamation to volunteers to assemble at Sicily, announcing that the time for action had arrived. His intentions are at present unknown. The news of cotton movements is no later. Breadstuffs had a declining tendency and Provisions were dull. Consols unchanged.

Rev. H. H. Garnett addressed the colored people at Shiloh Church, corner of Marion and Prince streets, last evening, with reference to the recent persecution of inoffensive colored laborers, and the general prejudice against the colored race developed in various parts of the country. He counseled his brethren to have patience, long-suffering, Christian endurance and manly fortitude in these trying times, and promised them as the fruit thereof ultimate peace, happiness and liberty.

The Christian Alliance held its customary Sunday evening meeting, at the City Assembly Rooms, at 7 P. M. yesterday. About 200 persons of both sexes were present, and the Rev. Chaucer C. Goss delivered an excellent discourse, in which the present unhappy condition of the country was alluded to in connection with the customary religious themes. The spirit of Mr. Goss' address was to never despair. If efforts to restore peace and order to the Union have thus far failed, let the people take fresh courage and try again. Let faith and perseverance go hand in hand, and all will yet be well.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* denies, upon the authority of Maj. Stone, a fellow prisoner with Gen. Prentiss, the report that Prentiss was horsewhipped by a rebel at Atlanta, Ga. It was a mischievous and silly story.

Victor Myers, Captain of the propeller *City of Madison*, Simeon Muirhead, Wm. Innes, John Quincy Adams and James O'Malley, whose arrest in Toronto, for alleged complicity in aiding deserters from British regiments, we have already noticed, were taken before the Police Magistrate on Thursday, and remanded to jail in default of £50 bail and two securities of £100 for each of the accused.

One of the Canadian papers thus welcomes the pitiful sneaks who are fleeing across the borders to escape the fancied draft: "The call for 600,000 more men across the line will be the means of driving hundreds from that country into Canada. We are informed that quite a number have already made their appearance in this and adjoining counties. They have ignominiously left their country in the hour of her peril, to escape conscription—three times three groans for the sneaking cowards."

All the prisoners confined in the McDowell College, St. Louis, have been removed to the Military Prison in Alton.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the work of dismantling the *New Ironsides* has been accomplished. She has now most of her stores on board, which, in consequence of the large size of the vessel, are scarcely noticeable. It was originally designed to put seven hundred tons of coal in her before her departure, but she will not carry four hundred tons. Workmen were engaged on Friday in removing some of the planking from the stern of the vessel, to continue the plating above the point it now reaches. The iron-clad continues to attract attention, but visitors have to view her from a distance, as she is not accessible to any but those at work upon her. It is believed she will be ready for her trial trip by Monday.

All the clerks in the Post-office at Philadelphia have been obliged to take the oath of allegiance, and in addition, to sign it in the presence of witnesses.

There was a further decline in Gold on Saturday to 112½@112⅝ ℔ cent. In the Stock Market there was less animation than on Friday on the Railway Shares—New-York Central, 92⅜, ex dividend. The Federal Stocks and Railway Bonds firm and in request.

The Battle of Seven Pines—We publish today the official report of Brig.-Gen. H. M. Naglee, commanding First Brigade, Casey's Division, Army of the Potomac, of the part taken by his brigade in the battle of the "Seven Pines," May 31, 1862. It is a straightforward, manly document, in defence of brave men suffering from undeserved censure. Gen. Naglee has been at pains to make a most thorough examination into all the facts relating to the conduct of his brigade on that unfortunate day, when Gen. Casey's Division suffered so severely from the attack of a superior force, and the circumstantial account he gives of their movements during the battle of the Seven Pines, places their reputation beyond a question of doubt. No General in the army has labored more indefatigably than has Gen. Naglee to bring his brigade up to the highest point of efficiency, and it is not strange that he should be jealous of its reputation. His statements in regard to its actions form a portion of the history of the Peninsula campaign which cannot be ignored. It is to be regretted that we should be even temporarily deprived of the services of so valuable an officer as Gen. Naglee, on account of ill-health, which has compelled him to withdraw for a time from his command.

Present Designs of the Rebels.

The military policy of the rebels is as puzzling as our own has been. It is impossible to tell what a day may bring forth; yet we know perfectly well that no future day is likely to have in its womb as many hopeful chances of rebel success as has been contained in every one of the last forty days. Within that time our strength has gradually been growing, until now it is double what it was at the opening of last month. Our army in Virginia—taken as a whole and in its different Departments—has been enabled to plant itself in far more favorable positions, as may be seen by observing the movements of Pope and Burnside, to say nothing of McClellan; the coöperation, if not concentration, of separated columns, has been rendered practicable; the spirit of our troops has been improved; and our naval force has been greatly strengthened. At this moment, we may safely say, that in numbers, position and morale, our Virginia armies are already fully twice as strong as at the close of the week of battles. Of course it was not in the programme of Jeff. Davis, or Gen. Lee, or Stonewall Jackson, to give us opportunity to acquire such gains and achieve such advantages as these, if it had been in their power to prevent it.

Every day, too, until the close of the current month, will add to our strength in a ratio which it would be utterly impossible for the rebels to equal. Unless there is some unforeseen fatuity on the part of the authorities, we shall, within the next twenty days, have under arms the whole of the six hundred thousand new troops called for by the President; and instead of confronting the rebel capital with a half-broken-down force of eighty or ninety thousand men, we shall be able to hurl upon it thrice that number of vigorous soldiers. By the same time we shall have completed—at least we hope we shall, for they are promised—a full dozen of powerful monitors and iron-plated gunboats, capable of resisting any shot, destroying any foe, and overcoming any difficulties. With these the line of the York River and the whole of the peninsula will be repossessed, Norfolk will be rendered safe, Petersburgh will be made untenable, and Richmond itself will be put in peril, if it be not at once captured. All this, beside the vast amount of work which these tremendous engines of war will perform on many another field. Of course it cannot be in the rebel policy to wait quietly while the North is gathering up its strength—while it is forming its army of a million men, and its cuirassed fleet equal to another million—if it be in their power to begin operations against us now.

If the rebels were growing in military and naval strength with a rapidity proportionate to us, the advantages of the present delay might be about equal. But—without detracting a bit from their warlike resources—it must be seen, we think, that that is utterly impossible. In the June battles before Richmond, the rebel numbers were as two, if not as three, to our one. But is it possible for them to have, by next month, two millions of men in the field? If then we have three hundred thousand men bearing down upon Richmond, can they concentrate six hundred thousand for its defence? The rebel conscription is a great thing; but such ideas are preposterous. If, with the most frantic efforts and the most sweeping conscription, they muster a force two-thirds as numerous as ours, it will certainly be at the expense of Confederate existence. So, too, with regard to the naval forces. At the present time the rebel navy in the James is so nearly equal in strength to our own, that when recently it made, or was supposed to have made, its appearance, all that our fleet did was to draw up in line of battle, and await with anxiety the onset. The story must be a different one in twenty days. The rebels will not have added a single cockboat to their present nondescript naval force, while ours will be ten times stronger than it is now.

All these things are known to Jeff. Davis and Lee with a minuteness and accuracy to which we make no pretence; and they are shrewd enough to foresee what must be the inevitable result in the next contest—if it be delayed for only a short time longer. As for ourselves, when we shall have a military and naval force as much superior to the rebels as ours must be by the end of August, we have no doubt whatever of the issue. The rebels have gained their successes heretofore simply because their numbers overmatched ours.

It is likely then, if the rebels are capable of doing anything at all at present, that they will not delay many days in attacking us. The recent reconnoissances show that they still have a large proportion of their army lying immediately south of Richmond; while their movements against Pope's advance near Gordonsville, at the close of last week, indicate that since the early part of July they have again massed a formidable force up there. Their facility of concentration at any point, or at either end, of their single short line of operations, is so great and so nearly equal, that it is impossible, from our present information, to conjecture where the attack may come from. If with half their army they can hold McClellan in check, they can unquestionably quickly throw up against Pope a force superior in numbers to that which he commands. It is he who is now menacing their main line of communication, threatening to cut off their principal sources of supply, and advancing in the most feasible line toward Richmond. He can have no gunboats to aid him; he builds no fortifications for defence; and he has publicly given out that in his lexicon there is no such phrase as "lines of retreat." They *must* stop him from advancing much further, or he will presently imperil the very existence of the Confederacy. On the other hand, there would be other advantages in attacking McClellan at present with an overwhelming force; and still other feasible operations may present themselves to the rebel eye. Though, therefore, the intended line of action is buried in the bosom of the rebel leaders at Richmond, it is most likely that it will be quick and desperate offensive operations in some quarter. Our Generals have been sufficiently warned by the past to be amply provided against any contigencies. If the temerity of the rebels leads them to assume the offensive the present week, we are glad that our preparations are now so far advanced that we can meet them in a very different manner from what we could have met them a brief month ago.

The End of the Rebel Ram Arkansas.

The rebel ram *Arkansas*, which made so brilliant a *début* on the Mississippi a few weeks ago, has closed its career in precisely the same manner as the *Merrimac* did—namely, by an act of suicide. Rebel rams seem to have an inherent predisposition to *felo de se*, for the two chief representatives of that type of marine creature have adopted this method of taking off. Each signalized its advent in the most spirited style, each seemed for a while to have things all its own way, and both have finally been hedged around with so many obstructions that a desperate making away with themselves was the only outlet left them.

The distant theatre on which the *Arkansas* played its part, has perhaps caused its career to be followed with less interest than attended that of the *Merrimac*; but no one can be blind to the immense stake for which it played, and how near it came to winning it. The successful manner in which it made its advent by the raid on our gunboats at Vicksburgh, proved its powerful fighting qualities, and showed that we had nothing on the Mississippi fit to cope with it. What wonder, then, if a wild, ambitious dream possessed the minds of its commander and the Richmond usurpers—if they saw in it—who knows?—perhaps the mistress of the Mississippi, and the means whereby New-Orleans itself might be won back and the whole river reclaimed to rebel rule?

It appears, according to the Richmond *Dispatch*, that the *Arkansas* had started on this mission and was on its way to coöperate in the attack on Baton Rouge, when its machinery became disabled, and whilst attempting to adjust it, was set upon by the National gunboats, and so entrapped that nothing was left for the rebels but to *blow it up*. Such is the version of the story embodied in the dispatch received at Richmond from Gen. Van Dorn. We think it highly probable, however, that when we come to get direct accounts of the affair it will be found that our gunboats played quite a different part from that assigned them, and that the catastrophe was less an act of suicide on the part of the *Arkansas* than involuntary death at the hands of our gallant Western navy.

Thus, then, passes away the second of the iron-clad rams, which, however, remained in existence long enough to give brilliant proof of the potency of the principle it embodies, and which, as we now clearly see, must henceforth be the ruling element in naval warfare. Unfortunately, it cannot be said that it is the last of its line, for a new ram is known to be at Richmond, and another one is momentarily looked for by our forces at Port Royal, from Savannah.

We shall have to see these disposed of before we shall feel quite safe. Meantime it is a subject of congratulation that while every rebel iron-clad that has yet offered battle has been destroyed, not one of ours has yet been even seriously damaged. And while the rebel navy is thus being put out of existence, we have a whole fleet of invulnerable iron-clads which are to be finished in a month or so, and with which our sovereignty of our coasts and rivers will be secured beyond a peradventure.

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Men in Buckram.

Senator Wilson was made to appear, recently, in a very awkward predicament before the public. He was accused of having contributed to weaken the Union armies in the field by advocating the policy of stopping enlistments, and by declaring from his seat in the Senate, and as Chairman of the Military Committee, that we had 150,000 more volunteers than the Government knew how to use. When it became apparent lately that the Government was not able to reinforce the shattered Army of the Potomac, and that the National cause was in peril, because of the lack of soldiers, the course of the men whose Congressional action had produced the result, was sharply criticised. Mr. Wilson was specially arraigned for having done the chief work of reducing the army by the influence of his speech above referred to.

In an unhappy hour Mr. Wilson made a speech at Newton, Mass., in which he denied *in toto* what was laid to his charge, and he added that he had "*always* maintained that the Government wanted more men." Upon this followed the republication of Senator Wilson's speech, made on the 28th of March last, while McClellan's army was embarking at Alexandria for the Peninsula, in which the following appears:

> "Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts—*The Senator from Maine the other day proposed to reduce the number of men authorized by law down to five hundred thousand. I agree with him in that.* Still we have not been able to do it. *It was suggested also that we ought to stop recruiting. I agree to that. I have over and over again been to the War Office, and urged upon the Department to stop recruiting in every part of the country.* We have had the promise that it should be done; yet every day, in different parts of the country, we have accounts of men being raised and brought forth to fill up the ranks of regiments. The papers tell us that in Tennessee and other parts of the country where our armies move, we are filling up the ranks of the army. *I believe we have to-day one hundred and fifty thousand more men under the pay of the Government than we need or can well use. I have not a doubt of it; and I think it ought to be checked. I think the War Department ought to issue peremptory orders forbidding the enlistment of another soldier into the volunteer force of the United States* until the time shall come when we need them. We can obtain them any time when we need them."

It was quite clear, after this exposure, that the reputation of somebody would suffer before the contradictions of Senator Wilson could be reconciled. The Senator himself has felt the distress of his situation and has published a letter of exculpation, which we gave yesterday. We shall not undertake to decide how successful is the defence. We will recapitulate its main points.

Mr. Wilson admits that he counseled the reduction of the army and the discontinuance of recruiting in March last, but only because he believed the Government had largely over half a million of men in the service. His opinion and action were based, he says, "upon the report of Secretary Cameron, *the assurances of Paymaster-Gen.* Larned and the estimates of Quartermaster-Gen. Meigs, that we had from seven hundred to eight hundred regiments and *seven hundred thousand men.*" But as soon as Senator Wilson became aware that a stupendous deception had been practiced upon the country, and that instead of "seven hundred thousand men," the Government did not have over five hundred and twenty thousand men, he ceased to think it safe to reduce the number and stop enlistments. Mr. Wilson seeks to fortify his declaration that he was deceived, by quoting Senator Fessenden's speech made on the same day, 28th of March, to show that he, likewise, was under the same delusion.

We do not admit the propriety of bringing in Senator Fessenden's speech to aid Mr. Wilson. The latter Senator was Chairman of the Military Committee, he was daily in close intercourse with the War Department by virtue of that position, and it was his duty to know of its transactions. He was more than this; he was for a time an aid to Gen. McClellan, participating in his counsels while the latter was practically the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States. If any man in the Senate should have known the true numbers and condition of the Union armies it was Senator Wilson; and Mr. Fessenden, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, could have relied on no one if not on Senator Wilson for his grossly exaggerated ideas of the number of soldiers in the field. If we give to Senator Wilson, then, the full benefit of his asseveration that he was deceived, and that he thereby deceived Congress and the country, and was instrumental in the adoption of measures that weakened the army and well nigh destroyed the nation, the question comes up, who is guilty of the deception? and is Senator Wilson, who is so easily deceived, a fit man to be Chairman of so important a Committee of Congress?

Senator Wilson says that he was deceived by three high officers of the Government, by Secretary of War, Cameron, *by Paymaster-Gen. Larned*, and by Quartermaster-Gen. Meigs. We stick a pin here; for there is a gravity in this matter that will require it to be probed to the bottom. We will not undertake to do it now, but it must be done hereafter. We merely wish to fix attention now on this point. There has long been a suspicion that a stupendous conspiracy for defrauding the Government was covered up in fictitious muster rolls, filed in the War Department, but to the names on which no men ever answered in the field. Senator Wilson says he had "the assurances" of Paymaster Larned, (Paymaster-General of the United States,) that seven hundred thousand men were under pay of the Government as soldiers. Now, Paymaster Larned deals with figures, which are frequently said not to lie. Certainly we might lay something of Cameron's boast of 700,000 men to Cabinet gasconade, but when it comes to allotting the money to pay off the soldiers enrolled, or said to be enrolled, there should be an approximation to certainty in the "assurances" of the officer performing that duty. Will Senator Wilson and Paymaster Larned anticipate the public demand, and explain the discrepancy that is so manifest and so startling?

The difference in cost to the Government, between the numbers reported and those actually in the field, was about thirty millions of dollars a month, and this margin is too wide to have escaped honest observation for a day, much less for months.

Rebel Perfidy in the Exchange of Prisoners—Refusal to Give up the Union Officers.—The negotiations regarding the exchange of prisoners that have at various times been entered into by the Government with the Richmond authorities, have been throughout marked by an insolent, dictatorial and treacherous spirit on the part of the rebels, and by a well-meant but mistaken leniency and yielding on our part.

Though we have had greatly the preponderance of prisoners in our hands—for more than a year three to one held by them—they have at every step dictated their own conditions. One of the last which they insisted should be complied with before they would release our men was, that Government should give up Buckner, Tilghman and the other rebel leaders, military and naval, held in Fort Warren. They knew that the people of the loyal States were set on retaining those traitors, whose treason, especially that of the first-named, is of a peculiar intensity of blackness. They knew this, and they made their release a *sine qua non* of any negotiations for exchange. The Government swallowed the bitter pill. Through its Commissioners, it lately negotiated with those appointed by the Richmond authorities a general exchange, based on the cartel of 1812. In accordance with the convention then agreed upon, we have lately sent up the James River to Richmond over three thousand rebel prisoners. Among these were Gens. Buckner, Tilghman, Makall, Pettigrew and Gantt, with Commodore Barron, Capts. Mitchell and Kennon, and a host of inferior officers of both army and navy. In return, we have received from Richmond the same number of privates as we sent up—*but no officers were allowed to come down!* In reply to inquiries, the only answer vouchsafed was, that "they would not be returned at present—*the Confederate Government having concluded to detain them!*"

This is the boldest piece of perfidy on which the rebels have yet ventured, for though we have known that they were *capable* of it—treason being the great circle that includes all other circles—yet the rebels have regarded themselves as on their good behavior before the world, and have hitherto confined themselves to less flagrant acts of bad faith. But the new developments of vigor on the part of the United States, the recent orders for the conduct of the war on war principles, and especially the calling forth of the vast resources of the draft, in which the Richmond usurpers read their doom, have maddened them out of their conventional decency. Hence the retaliatory measures threatened by the rebel War Department in its recent orders and the accompanying letter of Jeff. Davis—the impotent revenge of which is the best tribute that could have been paid to the conduct of the Government. We have no doubt this perfidious refusal to surrender our officers springs from the same motive, and is intended also as an act of retaliation.

Through the confiding temper of Adjutant-General Thomas, they have obtained all the numerous officers we held as prisoners; and having done so, they coolly announce they "have concluded to detain" the Union officers who should have been returned in exchange. Madmen that they are, they are treasuring up wrath against the day of wrath. Those Union officers perfidiously held by them must be surrendered, or if not, their names will presently be the rallying cry for a host double that which now beleaguers Richmond. In the meantime we still hold several thousand rebel prisoners. From these the Government should at once set apart a number equal, in the ratio by cartel, to the Union officers held at Richmond. These will be surrendered when our officers are within our lines or on board a United States war steamer, and not till then. The Government has been too long fooled in this matter, and the public hopes too often rudely dashed, by perpetually *giving* traitors the advantage.

Will the South Arm Its Slaves?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you not call attention to the present greatest danger of the war—that the South, in their desperation, will free and arm their slaves to meet this great new Northern army?

Of course it would give them foreign recognition and final victory. To us it must bring defeat, shame, and the loss of all for which we have spent such treasure and blood. READER.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1862.

The danger feared by our correspondent is, of all others, least likely to happen. It is not simply because the South has not the arms for the purpose, but because the negroes cannot be trusted with arms. To take the course apprehended would be to inaugurate a servile war far more terrible than the civil one now raging; a war that would leave the women and children of the South at the mercy of the slaves; and in every way intensify the evils from which such arming is designed to save a ruined people. The slaveholders well understand against whom the blacks will use any muskets they can lay hands on. They also quite thoroughly understand the sympathy with which the negroes universally regard the progress and results of the Northern warfare. In the presence of these facts, nothing is less to be feared than the arming of the slaves.

Death of a Member of the "Times" Editorial Staff.—Mr. William Grant Sewell, for nearly ten years a member of the New-York Press, died in Quebec, on Saturday morning, 9th inst., after a lingering illness—from pulmonary consumption—in the 33d year of his age. Mr. S. was a native of Quebec, grandson of Chief Justice Sewell, of Canada, and was educated for the bar, but having little taste for the profession, he soon turned his thorough literary training to account in the more congenial pursuits of journalistic life. He came to New-York in 1853, and after a brief employment elsewhere was permanently engaged on the editorial staff of the New-York Times, where his good service, sound judgment and varied accomplishments were ever appreciated; though, from his weak health, for some years past they could only be availed of in the shape of correspondence from the British West India Islands. His contributions to the Times from that quarter were exceedingly valuable both for their originality and entire spirit of fairness on the West India emancipation system and its practical working, as thoroughly investigated by him, in Jamaica, Barbados, etc. These letters, attracting universal attention both at home and abroad, were subsequently republished in book form, and, besides extending the reputation of the author, won for him the highest commendation from official sources in the Islands which he had so carefully surveyed and conscientiously treated of.

Mr. Sewell was warmly attached to the United States as his adopted country, and by pecuniary interest, as well as professional choice, had identified himself with the American Press. These attachments continued to grow in his heart even while the increasing weakness of his frame admonished him that all must soon be relinquished for the solemn work of preparation for death. Such preparation, we are assured, was not neglected. His end was as tranquil as his life had been irreproachable.

A New Line to California—Nicaragua Re-opened.

In another column Mr. M. O. Roberts announces the intended reopening of the California route by the way of Nicaragua. The first steamer, a new and splendid vessel named the *America*, will sail on the 25th of October, connecting with the *Moses Taylor* on the other side. Mr. Roberts gives assurance that other vessels will at once be put in service to increase the frequency of the trips; and what is more to the purpose, pledges himself that the line is not put on simply to be bought off, but that it is to be maintained permanently. The rates of fare, it is stated, will be much lower than those of the actual line, while the time will be shorter. The enterprise merits success.

Arrival of the United States Steam-Transport Albany from Newbern, N. C.

The United States steam-transport *Albany*, Capt. J. Lewis, arrived at this port last night from Newbern, N. C., leaving that port on the 8th inst. She brings no news, and has the following passengers: F. B. Hulse, F. J. Thomas, Master of the *Commodore Perry*, Capt. E. S. Dayton; W. E. Knox, Master's Mate of steamer *Ellen*; Chas. L. Stanton and nurse, L. Baker, A. Callmann, Dr. Mearsun, W. Freeman, C. Wells, —— Spillman, Mr. Beach, Mr. Tisse, Mr. Bradley, Capt. Ling and lady, A. J. Gilbert, Mr. Van Vlick, Mr. Deming, Mr. McGovern, Lieut. C. Leindenburgh, James Corniff, A. Lonustand, H. Brown, —— Birchmyer, W. E. Dow, R. Alcot, L. W. Girson, J. Hinds, D. C. Monell, P. Lappin, S. Williams, John Miller, Mr. Mege, S. Wilson, Charlotte Day and daughter, Mrs. McCallan.

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore D. D. Porter stopped a few hours, on Saturday, at the Astor House, *en route* to Washington, from Providence, R. I.

Archbishop T. L. Connolly, from Halifax; and Hon. James Dixon, of Hartford, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, of Albany; Dr. Walton, of the United States Navy; Dr. C. N. Chamberlain, of the Tenth Massachusetts Volunteers; and Capt. J. H. Rathbone, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Bennet and family, from West Point; J. W. Caldwell, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Lieut. Thomas P. Selfridge, of the U. S. N. and W. B. Brand, from Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Maj. Hagner, of the U. S. A., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CONCERNING COMPOSITION.

A NEW ERA IN TYPE SETTING.

The Alden Type Setter and Distributor.

The most valuable compositor in the employ of a newspaper is that one who possesses the greatest facility of rapid and exact manipulation of type. The best compositor is liable to error, and the strongest may be compelled to succumb under the pressure of long-continued work. Hence any invention which can insure absolute accuracy, combined with expedition and endurance, must of necessity be the *ne plus ultra* of *desiderata* in the composing-room.

Such an invention has been made, and having tested its capabilities, and being thoroughly convinced of its vast superiority to all other methods of composition, we have deemed it a necessity to order twelve of the machines for the use of the TIMES establishment. For the information of our readers, who cannot fail to take an interest in everything which will advance the facilities of the newspaper Press, we will give a brief and untechnical description of what we consider to be the invention of the Nineteenth Century.

The invention to which we refer is that of the "Alden Type-Setter and Distributor," originated, perfected and introduced to the public by a young man named TIMOTHY ALDEN, a native of Massachusetts, but for many years a resident of this City. Mr. ALDEN was a practical printer, a man necessarily intelligent and mentally alert. For years before his thoughts took form he had the idea of mechanical type-setting revolving in his brain, and to such an extent, indeed, that his friends, like the friends of all great geniuses, thought him more or less demented. Twenty years ago he first spoke of his plan, only to find it ridiculed and a prophecied failure, and when, as experiment after experiment failed, he found that the ridicule seemed just, he became almost crushed by the magnitude of his conception, and the labor attendant upon its delivery.

After years of study and years of toil, he succeeded in making a model of a type-setter, only to wake up to the conviction that no labor was saved by it unless its companion—the distributor—was also brought to light.

This new trouble seemed more than he could bear, and his nervous system was so greatly impaired by the constant mental wear and tear, that his health gave way and he became a confirmed invalid. Night after night he tossed feverishly upon his bed; day after day he studied and planned without result, until one night, waking suddenly from a deep sleep, he saw full and clear before him the long-sought vision, and rushing to the table, seized his ever ready paper and pencil, and as if by inspiration, sketched upon the sheet the very plan from which the machines are made to-day.

His friends—those of social tie and of pecuniary connection—were called in, and to them, with glistening and flushed cheek, he explained the thought, and then, exhausted by the greatness of the deed, fell fainting in his seat.

Six months afterward he died.

The machine as we saw it is in compass about the size of a small piano, in the form of a circular table. In the centre of the circle is a wheel about two feet in diameter, arranged about which are eighteen conveyers, or fingers, called the setting antennæ, and eighteen similar fingers called the distributing antennæ. Beyond these is a series of grooves in which are placed the type, numerals and other characters, used in composition.

On one side of the table is a key-board, which contains cubical keys representing one hundred and fifty-four letters, signs, characters or what-not—in fact every type, space and so on that are used in composition. These keys being played upon by a skillful operator, before whom the copy is held by a convenient stand, the wheel, moved by a power which may be foot, horse or steam, revolves horizontally, bringing the type from such of the grooves as are indicated by the keys touched, and places them one after the other in the stick as it (the wheel) passes an indicated point.

Upon the manipulative skill of the operator, of course, depends the amount of work he may do. The wheel can revolve only so fast, while the quickness with which the keys may be played depends wholly upon the power of the operator. The capacity of the machine is such, however, that the operator may run ahead of the setting power sixty touches, thereby leaving a certain amount of work to be done by the automatic intelligence of the machine, while he may rest, read copy, eat, drink or do any of the thousand things which suggest themselves at the moment.

The machinery and its adjustment, it will at once be recognized, are wonderfully nice; the agencies and dependencies are very numerous, and the complications beyond ordinary comprehension, but its working is as perfect as that of absolute law, while upon its metal material there is but little wear, and therefore but slight possibility of derangement.

The type which is thus brought to its place in obedience to the will of the operator, as expressed by the keys, is lined off with accuracy, needs no proof-reading save that which can be given while the machine is catching up, and when the allotted space is filled, the operator has but to slide the matter along to the column, and proceed "as before."

THE DISTRIBUTION

of dead matter is to us the more wonderful of the machine's capabilities.

To the right of the key-board is set the page of matter—"pi" or not—which is to be distributed. Each type is known, not by the facial indications, but by the nick or series of nicks in its body.

We will suppose the machine to be worked by some power other than human; by steam for instance. No operator need be in the room. The page of matter being in position, the power is applied, and the wheel horizontally revolves.

Let the first letter be "h"—the fingers which itch for a, b, c, d, e, f and g, will pass it by unheeding and swiftly, but as the next pair comes it darts from its place, seizes the "h," and carries it triumphantly by all the grooves appointed for the *one hundred and fifty-three other characters*, and deposits it INVARIABLY in its proper channel, right side up and ready for setting. This may be done to an indefinite extent—but supply the machine with matter and all is well.

Either process may be carried on separately—though the machine works as well at both at the same time, as it does at either singly.

If, for instance, the letter "h," as shown above, should be needed in the word which the operator might be spelling at the same time that the machine is distributing—he has but to touch the "h" key, and the next pair of fingers that succeeds the depositing pair will, in turn, open to receive the letter thus indicated, and revolving with the wheel carry it to the line forming the set matter.

The only point to be determined is whether the enormous pressure which the demands of a great daily will bring upon so nice a piece of mechanism will not overtax its powers.

If not, a new era in newspaper publishing will date from the day of the introduction of the machine. At all events, the gifted genius to whose inspiration the world is indebted for the brilliant idea, and its successful embodiment and practical efficiency, who secured no recompense or reward in this life, has left behind him an enduring monument of fame, whose superior is not known and whose equals are few.

The English Press.

It is not an easy matter to decide how far the newspaper Press of any country represents the national feeling. Journalism in France, if not *inspiré*, is, to a great extent, coerced by a rigid censorship, while, in most other European nations, public opinion is either too feeble to find expression through such a channel, or the Governments are too powerful and despotic to brook its inevitable opposition. But we must look to Great Britain to discover how far it is possible to distort journalism so as to rob it almost entirely of independence while still retaining the mask of free thought and free expression. *Cliquism* and *caste* are the controlling influences of the English Press, the almost sole exception to this rule being the "kept" papers—an expression used in England to define the status of those journals which are supported, not by an honest circulation, but by this or that designing politician, and used, necessarily, to further his own immoral purposes. Nor is it difficult to account for the existence of such a state of things; indeed, it would be hard to show how it could be otherwise. Education, even of the commonest description, is there confined to the few, and intelligence can be claimed but by the "upper classes" of the nation. The English people know nothing of what is passing in the outside world unless it be through reports of occasional debates in Parliament, which they seldom if ever read, or the foreign correspondence of their papers, which possesses no interest for them. The newspaper Press of Great Britain is written for and sustained by the aristocracy and the upper portion of the middle classes, and, most naturally, it chimes in with their opinions and prejudices, however inconsistent may be its facts and deductions. Of late years, however, the progress of enlightenment, and, above all, the enormous increase of taxation, have awakened Englishmen to the necessity of reliable information upon passing events; the penny papers have started into being, and, within half a dozen years, have gone far toward reforming public sentiment on most questions. These papers may now be numbered by scores, and it bodes nothing but good to England and her people that the politics of these journals are progressively democratic. No wonder that the House of Lords long refused to consent to the repeal of the tyrannical Paper Duties; without such repeal the English oligarchy knew full well that penny papers were an impossibility, whilst the removal of the impost presaged indubitably a continued agitation of reform, and an increasing contraction of the usurped privileges of the aristocracy.

The English Press may be summed up to all intents and purposes in that of its metropolis—certainly in so far as foreign affairs are concerned. The matter can be still further reduced, until we find on one side such journals as the *News* and *Morning Star*, and on the other the *Times*, with a draggling tail of milk-and-water copyists. The former pride themselves, and with reason, on their unbiased foreign correspondence and honest editorial criticism; the latter, that is to say, the *Morning Post, Herald, Advertiser, Telegraph* and *Standard* sail in the wake of the *Times*, and modulate their facts and deductions upon intelligence which they have not the enterprise or honesty to obtain. The motives of these journals, however, are not the same, at least in regard to American affairs. The *Post, Herald* and *Standard* see in our civil war the struggle for mastery of the democratic principle, and being owned by and written for the aristocracy, they very naturally seek to prove to their readers that the "Republican bubble is irretrievably burst." The *Morning Advertiser*, owned or "kept" by the corporation of Publicans, or liquor-dealers, courts the favor of the governing classes in order to insure protection to its own corporate interest, and the *Telegraph*, the organ of the Jews of White-chapel, naturally sides with the Secessionists. The money dealers and stock-jobbers of Europe will never forgive the loyal States for presuming to carry on a gigantic war without resorting to them for financial assistance.

The influence of these metropolitan journals upon the whole body of the English people is not nearly so great as many suppose. The *Daily News* and *Morning Star* represent the opinions of what might be called the political *doctrinaires* of Great Britain—a small, but highly intelligent body of men in the middle classes, who regard Messrs. COBDEN, BRIGHT and MILNER GIBSON as their leaders, and are known as the Manchester School. The *Morning Post*, representing the supposed opinions of Lord PALMERSTON, is mainly read by the female aristocracy of the country and the *habitués* of the clubs, whilst the *Herald* and *Standard*, Tory organs, linger out a painful existence by periodical aid from the "Carlton" members, in default of any real circulation. The great mass of the English people care little for outside politics, and are not influenced by our troubles, except in so far as trade and commerce are interfered with. The Englishman is intensely heavy, slow and apathetic; his ease is everything; and, until there is no possible avoidance of the issue, he will not willingly examine any question, the discussion of which is likely to be disagreeable to him. But two classes, or castes, in the nation, are really interested in our affairs; the nobility, who hate us from perception of our motives in this contest, and the laboring classes, who feel and know that our triumph is the earnest of their own political advancement. The merchants, bankers, manufacturers, traders, of the country—the powerful middle classes, in fine—remain neutral from apathy; and while this state of things continues to exist, it is well-nigh impossible for the aristocracy to attempt aught like intervention with any prospect of success.

In sober truth, the *Times*, or "Thunderer," or "Leading Journal," is the sole representative of the English Press. Its influence cannot be estimated by its circulation, nor its policy foreseen by the laws controlling its cotemporaries. For mere abstract questions of right or wrong, considerations of progress or liberty, it cares absolutely nothing. It is actuated by the most miserable of all motives—the desire of gain. Its pulsations emanate from the Stock Exchange, and, in the words of one of its principal editors, "it represents no man's opinions, but is simply a machine for making money." Its money article controls its every column, clips and alters its correspondence, and inspires its editorials. SAMSON, the creature of the ROTHSCHILDS, scissors the lucubrations of its manifold contributors.

It would be vain in us to deny the power of this organ, influenced though it be by such sordid motives. The *Times* has done more to strengthen the rebellion and to damage the cause of constitutional Government than any power on the face of the earth, and lapse of time seems but to add strength to its attacks. The absence of its "special correspondent," who gladly availed himself of a lame pretext to leave a country where his stock-jobbing operations had irretrievably damaged his reputation for journalistic honesty, has induced it to engage a "special telegraphic agent" at Queenstown, charged with the duty of falsifying the news arriving by each steamer from this country. One such falsification lately produced a panic on the Stock Exchange, in Parliament and the clubs, and the consequences would have been most disastrous but for the arrival of another steamer twenty-four hours later. Its New-York corespondent asserted, five weeks ago, that only 15,000 volunteers had offered themselves in reply to the President's call for 300,000, the paper purposely ignoring the fact that our immense harvests, then being gathered in, required hundreds of thousands of laborers. The last files, by the *Arabia*, assert in round, set, prophetic terms, "the 300,000 men will not be forthcoming," and previous numbers of the paper represent MCCLELLAN'S retreat upon the James River as an overwhelming defeat, while its late "Special Correspondent," in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, characterises it as a change in every way for the better. The *Times* is the willing receptacle for every foul attack upon this country and people, the sink into which are welcomed the falsities of such men as SPENCE and BEN. WOOD, and such covert traitors as VALLANDIGHAM and WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky. And when all is said that can be said, the whole matter resolves itself simply into this—the *Times* cares no more for South than for North, it cares not whether democracy be triumphant or otherwise, and it will eat all its words immediately the time arrives to "bull" the market it has so long and so unblushingly "beared."

We well remember the *Times'* predictions and those of its cotemporaries at the time of the Mexican war. We passed safely through that ordeal, and we shall be as triumphant in this, spite of all its predictions. The democratic principle will not be crushed out of the heads and hearts of twenty millions of freemen, and that Deity who nurtured and shielded our Republic through so many years of trial will not, we feel assured, allow it to be divided by the machinations of a few would-be aristocrats inaugurating a lie and a curse on humanity and civilization. The Northern States, up to the present time, have drawn but 900,000 men for army and navy purposes out of 4,960,703 males between the ages of 18 and 50 years, while the South has *conscripted* 500,000 out of a sum total of 1,268,822. Another week will prove to the *Times* and our villifiers that the additional 300,000 men demanded by our President will be forthcoming without recurrence to draft. Furthermore, we have 35,000,000 of dollars in specie in the banks of this City, more than half that amount floating in our Western centres, and the promise of many future golden arrivals from Europe, as the price of the broad current of grain now running eastward from this country. Last, and chief of all, we have a united people, a people who have, as yet, scarcely felt that they are at war; but a people *resolved* that cost what it may in treasure, blood and time, the Union never shall be divided.

And we would, in conclusion, remind the *Times* and its acolytes that the day is not far distant when the measure meted to us may be meted to them again. The year 1863 will probably see a state of affairs in Europe like that which followed our war of Independence. "There will be no reform in England," it used to be said, "until the quartern loaf is at two shillings;" and there is every promise of such a condition of affairs before many months pass over. Are the foreign relations of Great Britain so firm that they cannot be shaken? Are the Danubian Principalities quiet, Prussia secure on the Rhine, France and Russia still opposed to each other in the East? Where can England look to for an unfailing ally, where find a sympathiser with her in her hour of need? Reflection will come at last, and Great Britain may then have cause to regret a neutrality which succored rebellion, stopped her cotton mills and closed her markets. Throughout the whole world she has no natural ally but ourselves; none from whom she had a right to expect assistance. Will it not be a bitter day for her when she discovers that all pity, all sympathy for her has been destroyed in America by her *Times*, her stock-jobbers and her aristocracy?

OPPRESSION OF THE COLORED RACE.

Sermon by Rev. H. H. Garnett at Shiloh Church.

Rev. H. H. GARNETT took occasion to speak, at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, last evening, with reference to the bitter persecution of the colored race, and more particularly the recent brutal interference with peaceful and inoffensive colored laborers. The church was less than half filled. A large proportion of those present consisted of whites.

Mr. GARNETT said that, in view of the startling development of the bitter spirit of persecution in this City and elsewhere against the colored race, he felt it his duty to offer them a few words of advice. They were amazed at this newly developed hatred. Their wives and children were daily insulted, and their men stoned. A few days since a brutal mob of three hundred, in Brooklyn, struggled for hours to capture, for the purpose of burning, five colored men and a number of women and children. Almost daily colored people were insulted in stages, in cars, and on ferryboats. What occasioned this feeling? It was the enemies of law, and order, and liberty. A portion of the public Press was responsible for these outrages. The New-York *Express*, and other papers, were foremost in the mischievous work, and in almost every issue belied the negro race and white people who sympathized with them. They circulated the cry "down with negro equality," "down with negro labor," "no arming the negro." All their tribulations and persecutions were but the fruit of such doctrines. It was a curious fact that this outburst of persecution was simultaneous with the beginning of the rebellion. It was well known that the rebel States desired to retain their slave labor for the purpose of feeding the rebel army; that their success depended greatly upon dividing the sentiment of the North; that their success depended upon creating in the North so strong a prejudice against the colored race as to keep 150,000 able, willing, and capable men out of the Northern army. These desires of the rebels had been partially successful by the aid of traitors in our midst. God grant that the aims of these snakes in the grass should be foiled. There was a loud outcry against negro equality, and he was often asked if he thought a negro was equal to a white man. He answered no,—not in vanity, or arrogance, in pride, in the love of money, in the possession of wealth, the love of power and conquest, in numbers, or even in learning. But he did believe they were infinitely superior to those who sought thus to persecute them. But how were they to meet this crisis? He cautioned patience, prudence, noble endurance of insult and vituperation. A gallant and dignified bearing would do more to gain friends and keep them, than an attempt to retaliate and resent every trifling insult. They had many friends in every class—the magistrates and the public authorities would be sustained in preserving law and order. Let them exercise patience, and sunshine and joy would yet succeed darkness and sorrow. He recalled to them the humble appeal of the poor Bushman to the English soldier who had wantonly shot him. The only excuse given by the soldier was that which was now given by the persecutors of the colored race. "I hate the negro." Such was the reason given by a man calling himself a Christian. He hated the negro, but could not tell why. The secret was that it was the freeman, and not the negro, who was hated. In the name of God the colored race demanded what they had done to deserve such persecution? Had they not enriched the whites by unrequited toil? Had not their fathers been sacrificed to lust and greed? Had not thousands, unpitied and unavenged, died on the altar of American Slavery? They had literally nursed the men of the South; they fed the nation with rice and supplied it with cotton and sugar. The poor and the prince were alike indebted to the negro. Were it not for the negro, even the unnatural masticators and snuffers of the weed would have to stop their nauseous habit. Were it not for the negro there would be hardly indigo enough to dye the blue in our flag, and hardly hemp enough to hang the rioters and traitors. Negroes were as industrious and respectable as the laboring classes of whites. A larger proportion of their children attended the schools, and a far lesser proportion were known to beg. They had offered to bear arms in the service of their country, and though repulsed with scorn, went as menials. Many had gone from this church. There were, to-day, in the country, tens of thousands of colored men, ready as free citizen soldiers—and not otherwise—to defend the flag and the country. They would enter the army fully armed and equipped, and then dig it ordered to do so. Let the Government give an honest call, and the colored men would flock to the standard. They appealed with confidence to the better class of citizens to protect the poor, inoffensive laborers from this persecution. It was not the rascally blacks of the Five Points who were assailed, but the very best classes of colored citizens. They appealed to that portion of the Press which had stirred up the rabble to retrace their steps—else might the blood of the innocent be upon their hands. He appealed to the Christian ministry to proclaim the spirit of Christ through the land to avert this calamity, to make the nation cease its controversy with God. He believed that ere the war was closed Slavery would be abolished as the preliminary of the proclamation of peace. He advocated the cessation of all mischief-making. It might be asked, Did not the negroes and abolitionists commence the war? No. They did not fire on Fort Sumter, or steal the national treasure, or confiscate its property. He appealed to ministers, merchants and manufacturers to deny to the rabble the right of saying who should or should not be employed. To the rabble he would say, Remember, that to-day the black may be mobbed—to-morrow the white. He appealed to the better classes of whites to honor God, defend the weak, and thus spare crime and bloodshed, and advance the cause of religion, morality and liberty.

THE DEATH OF GEN. McCOOK.

Gen. Buell's Official Announcement of the Murder.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Saturday, Aug. 9.

To L. Thomas, Adjutant-General.

It is with pain I inform you that Brig.-Gen. ROBERT MCCOOK died at 12 M., on the 6th, of a gun-wound, or wounds, inflicted by guerrillas on the previous day, near New-Market, Ala. He was indisposed, and was riding in an ambulance, some distance ahead of his brigade, with a number of his Staff and a small escort. He had stopped to see about a camping-ground for his command, when the party was attacked by a band of guerrillas, one of whom rode up to the ambulance, and shot him in the side.

(Signed) D. C. BUELL,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. McCOOK.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 9.

The remains of Gen. ROBERT MCCOOK were transferred from the Galt House, under a guard of honor, to the custody of the Cincinnati Committee on board the mail boat at noon. Lieut.-Col. SCOTT and Lieuts. BOYLE and GREEN accompanied the remains to Cincinnati. The flags throughout the city were at half-mast, and there were other demonstrations of mourning.

Arrival of Wounded Soldiers at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 10.

The steamers *Commodore*, *State of Maine* and *John Brooks*, all from Harrison's Landing with about 1,300 wounded, arrived in the Schuylkill to-day.

Naval.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 10.

The steam-frigate *San Jacinto* has arrived from Key West.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES, Acknowledged to be superior to all others No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wig.—The lightest ever manufactured. Partings do not soil or stain, durable, fits perfectly and of superior workmanship. Corner Broadway and Reade-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

SNYDER—HUDSON.—In Great Barrington, Mass., on Thursday, Aug. 7, by Rev. John Huntington, EDWARD L. SNYDER, of New-York, to MISSISSIPPI S., daughter of CHARLES HUDSON, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BRIGHAM.—At his residence, in Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Aug. 10, JOHN C. BRIGHAM, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society, in the 69th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BACHE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 9, JAMES T. BACHE.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 61 East 31st-st., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., or at Trinity Church at 5 o'clock.

BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 9, JOHN HENRY, infant son of John Q. A. and Almira E. Butler, aged 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 23 Debevoise-st., at 3 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

CROWELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 10, EDGAR FERRIS CROWELL, youngest child of Eugene and Elizabeth F. Crowell, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 104 East 13th-st.

CONKLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 10, SUSAN C. CONKLIN, wife of Daniel T. Conklin, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 193 State-st., near Smith.

COLGAN.—On Sunday, Aug. 10, SARAH FRANCES COLGAN, relict of the late Bernard Colgan, aged 70 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, the 12th inst., from the residence of her son-in-law, James P. Fagan, Ward's Island, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and those of her son, John C. Colgan are invited to attend. Carriages at the foot of 110th-st., East River.

DIBBLER.—In Clifton, Staten Island, on Saturday, Aug. 9, MARIA B., wife of Henry E. Dibbler.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island, to meet the 9 o'clock boat from the City, and Hamilton-ferry, New-York, at 12½ o'clock, to convey friends to Greenwood.

EMMET.—In Astoria, at the residence of his father, T. A. Emmet, on Sunday, Aug. 10, of typhoid remittent fever, TEMPLE EMMET, in the 26th year of his age, Lieutenant in the Eighty-eighth Regiment N. Y. S. V. Lieut. EMMET was attached as first Aid to the Staff of Brig.-Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, and served with him as such during all the severe battles on the retreat before Richmond. He arrived in New-York in company with the General, for the purpose of filling up his brigade, and was taken sick on the 1st inst. of the fever contracted during his campaign in the South.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from St. George's Church, Astoria, L. I.

FLETCHER.—In this City, on Friday morning, Aug. 8, JOSEPH FLETCHER, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, Lexington-av. and 36th-st., on Monday afternoon, Aug. 11, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

FLANEGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 10, ALEXANDER CRAWFORD, second son of John and Margaret Flanegan, aged 4 years, 2 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 117 Smith-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M. this day.

GARRETT.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 8, MARY TAYLOR, infant child of Wm. and Laura Garrett, aged 2 months and 29 days.

MCLEOD.—Near Fort Lee, N. J., JOHN NIEL, son of Dr. S. B. W. and Sarah B. McLeod, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 178 Hudson-st., New-York, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

PORTER.—In Harlem, on Sunday, Aug. 10, LOUIS LEVENARD PORTER, infant son of John H. and Louisa J. Porter, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 11th inst., at 1 P. M., at the Baptist Church, Washington Hall, Harlem.

TITUS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 10, MARY, daughter of the late Abiel Titus, in the 75th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 11th inst., at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 344 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

TALBOT.—At the Naval Asylum in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, Aug. 7, ELIZA SCHUYLER, wife of Rev. Mortimer R. Talbot, U. S. N., and second daughter of Hon. Jos. C. Hornblower, of New-Jersey.

WOODS.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 9, of consumption, Mrs. PETER WOODS, in the 26th year of her age. Also, her infant daughter, aged 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 11th inst., from her late residence, No. 181 3d-av., at 10 o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 375.—Aug. 9, 1862.

34, 6, 5, 33, 62, 50, 77, 75, 73, 51, 42, 16, 70.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 376.—Aug. 9, 1862.

43, 3, 56, 58, 38, 25, 75, 26, 47, 15, 72, 50.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 323.—Aug. 9, 1862.

38, 78, 76, 44, 18, 25, 73, 24, 43, 11, 42, 20, 2.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 299.—Aug. 9, 1862.

51, 3, 74, 54, 13, 59, 14, 28, 65, 66, 30, 26.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

CIGAR DEPOT.

Manilla No. 2.
Manilla Cheroots No. 2.
Principe.
South American.
Havana Londres.
Havana Canchas.
Havana Regalia.
All kinds German Cigars.

Domestic, Clear Seed, Seed and Cuba, and Seed and Havana, sold in quantities to suit, cheap for cash.
L. KELLNER, No. 91 William-st.

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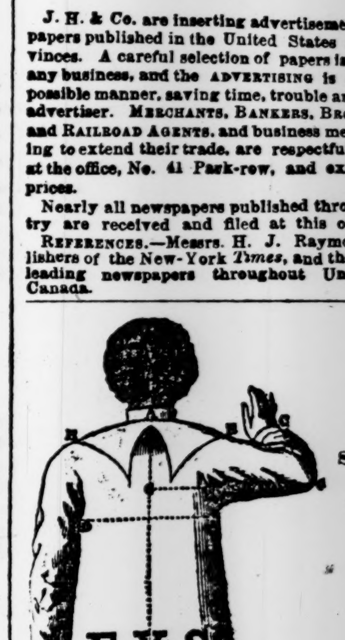
WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.



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F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
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TO FIT.
Send for a
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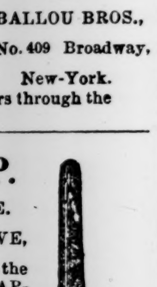
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.



P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

The great success which this remedy has met with in curing DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, SUMMER COMPLAINT, COLIC, GRIPING PAINS, SOUR STOMACH, SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, WATER-BRASH, PAIN OR SICKNESS OF THE STOMACH, WIND IN THE STOMACH AND BOWELS, CRAMPS, SEA-SICKNESS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS, AND NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, leads the proprietors to commend it with great confidence to those troubled with any of these diseases.

READ THE TESTIMONY.

Capt. JOSEPH B. COPELAND, of Elizabeth Township, Alleghany County, Pa., writes:

"I have used your Carminative Balsam in my family, and have found it a sure and safe cure for Dysentery and Bowel Complaints. I consider it an invaluable medicine that no family should be without."

E. J. BURKERT, of Company B, Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, writing from Martinsburgh, Va., says:

"Having years ago tested your invaluable Carminative Balsam, I took the precaution to bring a small supply here with me. Owing to exposure, the weather, &c., dysentery, diarrhœa, and diseases of the bowels prevail to some extent in all the regiments, but thanks to the Carminative, I have been able to afford speedy relief to several of my comrades who were thus afflicted, and I am satisfied that no better or surer remedy can be found for the complaints for which it is recommended."

Rev. J. B. CHANDLER, of Bangkok, Siam:

"When the cholera raged so fearfully around us last year, we had but a small quantity of your Carminative Balsam; enough, however, to prove its efficiency in that awful disease. The wife of one of our Siamese compositors was taken with cholera, and every effort which the native doctors could make to break up the disease was unavailing, and the woman appeared near her end. As a last resort we gave your Carminative, and it acted like a charm, and the woman was cured. I gave the Carminative in another case, when the person had been purging all night, and was fast drawing near her end, but was saved by its use. When given at the first appearance of the disease, it never failed to break it up immediately."

Dr. E. G. SCHRACK, of Campo Seco, California, writes:

"Mrs. Schrack and myself have just recovered from severe attacks of vomiting, purging, and cramps in our limbs, owing to our prompt use of Dr. JAYNE'S Carminative Balsam. I can honestly recommend it to all similarly afflicted."

Mr. JASPER POULSON, of Holmesburgh, Ohio, writes:

"My son was last fall taken sick with CHOLERA MORBUS. Although attended by a physician he grew worse; he was cramped severely, and nothing would stay on his stomach, until I had used your Carminative Balsam, which relieved him immediately. I have since recommended the above medicine to others, who have used it with like success."

The *Carminative Balsam*, and all of DR. D. JAYNE & SON'S *Family Medicines* are sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE
COMPOUND!

Long time before the settlement of North America by Europeans, the Indians employed the bark of White Pine for the cure of

SCURVY, PUTRID FEVER,
and
SORE THROAT,

And made a wash with it for inflamed wounds and bruises. A French navigator, while trading with the Indians upon the banks of the St. Lawrence, obtained from them a knowledge of the use of the Pine. Since that period our own physicians have prescribed it in their practice to some extent, but owing to its astringency it never obtained any celebrity until 1856. In that year Dr. J. W. POLAND, then of Goffstown Centre, N. H., brought before the public his

WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

The combination of other ingredients with the pine bark so modified the action of the latter, that a preparation was produced which soon gained unbounded favor among the people. For Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally, and for Kidney Complaints likewise, it is a most wonderful remedy. The large number of letters received from persons who have been cured by using this Compound, shows in what high esteem the medicine is held by them.

Its great value as a specific for Kidney Diseases was fortunately ascertained by a person who took it for a cough. The cough was entirely removed, and also a severe inflammation on the kidneys, of ten years' endurance. Hence it was

A DISCOVERY!

Since that time, it has cured a great many cases of Kidney Inflammation, and even Diabetes and Hydrocele.

References can be seen upon a large circular, which all dealers have to give away.

Letters of inquiry addressed to Dr. P., at Melrose, will be promptly answered. Advice gratis.

MANUFACTURED BY
DR. J. W. POLAND & CO.,
Melrose, Mass.

☞ FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE. ☜

D. S. BARNES,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.,
General Agent.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a *first prize medal* at the Great International Exhibition, London, *for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship shown in grand and square pianos*.

There were two hundred and sixty-nine pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is *emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker*."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PARISH WILL CASE!

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
PARISH WILL CASE
IN THE
COURT OF APPEALS.
THE STATEMENT OF FACTS,
AND THE
OPINION OF THE COURT.
Price 50 Cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY.
Sent by mail on receipt of price.

HEADLEY'S
HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.
Those wishing to secure an appointment as agent will please apply for territory at once, in person or by letter.
HURLBUT, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Hartford, Conn.

THE NEW TARIFF AND INTERNAL TAXES, complete in one book, systematically and alphabetically arranged for ready reference, from the official edition of the acts of Congress. "Embraces the entire body of existing duties, and is digested with so much judgment, accuracy and regard to convenience, and printed with such fidelity, as to give peculiar value to its columns."—*New-York Times.* Price 10 cents. Order the "official edition." DICK & FITZGERALD, Ann-st.; SINCLAIR TOUSEY and HENRY DEXTER, Nassau-st.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COL. GURNEY.—Last chance for the Bounty before drafting. Recruits wanted for Company C. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to E. H. WEYMAN, Jr., Recruiting Officer, No. 15 3d-av.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.

$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK,
given immediately to families.

Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.

$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND, at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.

Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.

One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

Apply at No. 183 Essex-st., New-York, to
Capt. WM. W. BADGER.
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN Commanding.
FIFTY DOLLARS CASH TO EACH RECRUIT joining my command. Men of New-York, your bleeding country calls upon you to rally to her succor. Now is your time to show to the world that it does not require a draft within the Union lines to crush this gigantic rebellion. Come forward, one and all, to the call of your country.

Fifty dollars cash will be paid you at once. Thus all excuse on account of family destitution is done away with. In addition, relief tickets issued at once to families.

$13 to $23 pay in advance.
$2 hand money.

Forty cents per day commutation of rations. Clothing of the best material. Forsake all! Yes! even your mothers, your sweethearts, sisters, wives, and come and meet with a soldier's reward. "Victory and glory" await you.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain,
Late Lieutenant U. S. Sharpshooters.
No. 81 Nassau-st.
DANIEL C. MAYONEHAN, First Lieutenant.
J. H. GOODELL, Second Lieutenant.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.
FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

Co. H, (Capt. JOHN D. HEARNE,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.

Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$100 from the United States.
$50 from the State of New-York.
$25 from the City and County.
$13, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $90 will be paid down, on passing muster.
Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.
JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.
RICHARD OULAHAN, First Lieutenant.
JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.
Good tools will do good work.

FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS,

WM. GURNEY, (late of First United States Chasseurs,) Colonel Commanding.

GEORGE R. VERNON, (late of Seventh Regiment, National Guard,) having received authority from the Governor to organize a company, desires twenty-five more men to fill up the ranks. The Government and State Bounty will be SECURED to each man joining this regiment. It is intended to make this a first-class regiment, the officers having all been selected by Col. Gurney from the field.

Remember that all bounties cease when drafting commences; now this is your only chance. Promotions will be made from the ranks only.

For further particulars apply to
Lieut. GEORGE R. VERNON,
No. 45 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE FIFTH NEW-YORK,
(DURYEE'S ZOUAVES,)
Want Recruits. No time must be lost. Fill the places of the fallen. Apply at No. 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, third floor.
Capt. GOVERNEUR CARR,
Recruiting Officer.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BOUNTY.

TEN DOLLARS ADDITIONAL BOUNTY will be paid to the first one thousand men volunteering in the following regiments or brigades, now at the seat of war, on and after this date up to and including the 14th inst., as follows:

The first 300 in Gen. Sickles' Brigade.
The first 300 in Gen. Meagher's Brigade.
The first 200 in the 14th (Brooklyn) Regiment.
The first 200 in the 79th (Highland) Regiment.

Mr. L. W. STEVENSON will be at the U. S. Mustering Office, No. 79 White-st., from 10 A. M. until closing of office, to pay such bounty to recruits as aforesaid, so soon as they shall be regularly mustered into the service.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS THURLOW WEED GUARD, EMPIRE BRIGADE—No. 62 White-st., July 17, 1862.—There are a few vacancies in this regiment for officers still open. The regiment is in a good state toward early completion, and will be the first to take the field under the last call of the President. By making early application at these headquarters, a few good officers, who have men already enlisted, or who can immediately control any, can secure positions, and every facility furnished them for recruiting their command.
W. B. OLMSTEAD, Colonel.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION—NOS. 48 AND 50 East 32d-st., near 4th-av., by Col. W. W. TOMPKINS. Daily from 8 to 10½ A. M., and from 3 to 5½ P. M. Evening Class, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 7½ o'clock. Artillery, Cavalry and Light Infantry tactics inculcated.

ARE YOU EXEMPT?—EVERY WHITE MALE citizen, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, should procure a copy of the UNITED STATES MILITIA LAWS, and not be humbugged by "two-penny pettifoggers." DAWLEY'S edition only 6 cents a copy. For sale by newsdealers everywhere.

EXEMPTS FROM MILITARY DUTY CAN have their certificates drawn up and sworn to before the subscriber. No exemption allowed under any circumstance, without the affidavit, made by 15th August.
J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway.

FIRE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1862.

MESSRS. MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.:

GENTS: My entire store and stock of goods were consumed in the fire of yesterday; but my books, contained in one of your safes, were entirely preserved, very much to my satisfaction, I can assure you. I should think the intense fire through which my safe passed would convince any skeptic of the reliability of your safes.

CHAS. W. BAKER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1862.

MESSRS. MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.:

GENTS: Our books and papers are all safe, preserved through the extremely hot fire of yesterday in one of your invaluable fire-proofs. After seeing our books and papers, no one will doubt the ability of your safes to preserve their contents in any fire. Our safe was on the second story, and fell through to the cellar, where it remained in the burning ruins 36 hours.

E. C. WHITE.

THE ABOVE WERE IN THE RECENT FIRE IN BEEKMAN AND WILLIAM STREETS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND SAFES CONSTANTLY ON HAND
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

IMPORTANT.

All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Wesley Johnston, in a note dated Polo, Ill., claps another extinguisher on the "Rev." C. H. Clark. He says: "I resided in Austin, Texas, three years prior to the commencement of the present war, doing a mercantile business as one of the firm of Phelps & Johnston. Being intimately acquainted with Gov. Clark while acting as Lieutenant-Governor, also intimate with his family, I can positively assert that his oldest son is not over thirteen years old at the present time. I am also acquainted with the Hero of San Jacinto (Sam Houston.) His oldest daughter at this time is not more than fourteen or fifteen years old, and, at the time of the secession of the State, was not married. He states that Sam Houston was brought before the Legislature on a charge of treason, and that he made a speech against them and secession. 'The Secessionists rose and gathered about him, and for a while nothing was heard but pistol shots and the clanking of knives.' This statement above is all false. At the time the Governor was deposed of his office, there was a meeting held on the grounds of the Governor's mansion. The Governor, also Gen. Hamilton, member of Congress, made very violent speeches against Secessionists and traitors. Hamilton, pointing to the Capitol said, 'There you will find the traitors,' upon which dozens of pistols were drawn, but not a shot was fired, nor was the 'clanking of knives' heard. This was the only time during the sitting of the Legislature and Convention that there was any extra excitement. The wound this Rev. C. H. Clark alludes to having received must have been invented for the occasion of making money out of the audience he was then addressing. I suppose he thought that, in consequence of the Reverend attached to his cognomen, his audience would take what he said without question."

—Hon. M. F. Conway presents himself to the voters of Kansas for reëlection to Congress. He says in his card: "I have as yet served but one year in the National Legislature. During that period, however, I have done my best to promote the interests of my constituency, and to make the voice of Kansas heard with effect by the nation. In this effort, I esteem myself tolerably successful. Nevertheless, I do not claim to have accomplished much. On the contrary, I allege that it is not in the power of any man to do justice to himself or the public in his first term of service in the House of Representatives. His first term is but his apprenticeship; it requires a second to prove his real quality, and enable him to fully demonstrate his resources. I have made, thus far, only a good beginning. I am ambitious to pursue this beginning to a successful end. I am in the situation of one who has laid the foundation of an important edifice, and seeks the means wherewith to build thereon a fitting superstructure. I, therefore, ask for a reëlection; confident that, with the generous support of my constituency—that ripened by experience, and animated by an unfaltering zeal to serve my country and my fellow-men—I shall, in the end, merit the distinction which never fails to be ultimately bestowed upon a tried and really true and useful public servant."

—Henry More and George Cottrell, of the town of Marshall, Oneida Co., enlisted in Capt. Healy's cavalry company, some time ago, and drew pay till the Eighth Cavalry received arms, horses and equipments, and were ordered into the field, when they sneaked away at night, and sought refuge from danger in Canada. Last week Capt. Healy received the following interesting note from the cowards:

Hamilton, Canada, July, 26, 1862.

Capt. W. H. Healy—Sir: You doubtless think George Cottrell and myself have left you rather suddenly. Well, we have, for that matter; but we came to the conclusion that we were not calculated for soldiers. For a wonder, my health was good until the last month or so, when I was down, and am now quite sick here, so much so that I have called on a doctor. George and myself have got something to do, so we shall make our pocket-money if nothing else, and shall stay our term of enlistment out in Canada! I write for the purpose of informing you that you may not think we met foul play in Baltimore. If you will keep still, we will; if you make a fuss in the papers at home, we can write as well as you can, and shall do so (!). So take your choice.

CORPORAL MORE.

P. S.—Our business will keep us in Hamilton and Toronto. C. MORE and GEO. COTTRELL.

—Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, has taken to writing notes to the newspapers. His last card, which appears in the Chicago *Times*, reads thus—it is dated Dayton, Aug. 4: "As the telegraph seems determined not to contradict its own falsehood, please say that the statement that I was 'arrested' or 'implicated' with anybody else arrested as a traitor is a deliberate falsehood, without any foundation whatever in truth. My sole 'treason' consists in stern adherence to the Democratic principles and the Democratic Party—the principles and the party of Constitutional liberty—the true Union Party of the country. If ever 'arrested,' it will be solely for this, and no other offence. On Saturday night, I addressed the largest meeting ever held at night in Dayton. It was a democratic meeting, and the people were out in full strength and spirit."

—One B. F. Cutter has been arrested in Charlestown, Mass., charged with treason, in having levied war against the United States. He admits that he has been an officer in the Confederate army. He had one of his legs broken in an engagement somewhere on the Mississippi River, and is now emaciated and in feeble health. He arrived at Boston a day or two since, in a vessel, and on the passage stated that he should go back to help the South as soon as he recovered his health, but he has been placed under $5,000 bonds to appear when wanted.

—The Philadelphia Evening *Bulletin* tells a story, for the truth of which it vouches, of a clergyman, stopping at one of the first-class hotels in this City, who was aroused in the night by a burglar who had managed to enter his room, and was diligently prosecuting his calling. Cornering him, he lectured him eloquently on the evil of his ways, and finally agreed to let the culprit off if he would promise to enlist in the army. This compromise he was only too glad to make, and the fellow is actually serving with the Army of the Potomac.

—Gov. Tod has a very frank way of addressing the people of Ohio. The following card, for instance, appears in the papers of that State:

"Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 6.

To the Press of Ohio:

When fixing upon the 10th inst. as the day for the several recruiting officers to report their men to their respective camps, I did not consult the almanac. Not wishing to violate the Sabbath, I hereby extend the time until Tuesday the 12th.

DAVID TOD, Governor."

—Col. Elliott F. Shepard, the late Commander of the Dépôt at Elmira, has been appointed an Assistant Inspector-General for one-half of the State, and will, as soon as practicable, visit the headquarters of the several regiments in his district, the bounds of which have not yet been announced. His duty will be to report to the Governor on all matters connected with the prompt organization, equipment and proper discipline of the troops in his district, with such suggestions as may tend to promote these objects.

—John T. Johnston, Esq., President of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, makes the following liberal offer to promote enlistments in the Counties of Union, Somerset, Hunterdon and Warren. He will pay $250 to the first company raised in the County of Somerset; and he will give $5 each to the first fifty men who will volunteer for the old regiments now in the field from Union County, and the same for volunteers from Hunterdon and Warren Counties.

—Two young men, William E. Hosmer, 15 years of age, son of the poet W. H. C. Homers, and Joseph Rowe, 17 years of age, were drowned in the Susquehannah River near Owego, on Thursday evening last. They had gone in bathing and apparently the younger got beyond his depth, and his companion was drowned in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue him.

—Miss Sarah E. Henry, daughter of Mr. William Henry, committed suicide by drowning herself in a water hogshead, in the yard of her father's residence on Main-street, New-London, Conn. Her body was found on Tuesday morning, clothed only in her night dress. Insanity was the cause of the act. She was 24 years of age.

—The Presbytery of New-Brunswick have just dissolved the pastoral relation existing between Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., and the First Presbyterian Church. Rev. Mr. Symmes, of Cranberry, is appointed to preach on the third Sabbath of August, and declare the pulpit vacant.

—Gen. Jim Lane passed through Quincy, Illinois, on Saturday last, *en route* to Kansas. At Knoxville, where he made an address, he had the pleasure of seeing an avowed rebel sympathizer made to take the oath of allegiance by a crowd which threatened to hang him if he did not do so.

—Judge James B. Walker, who was captured some time since, at Fayetteville, Ark., and taken to St. Louis, has been released on parole to reside in the Northern States, and to report himself once a month to the Provost-Marshal General of the St. Louis District.

—A little girl named Ellen Noonen, 9 years old, fell into the Housatonic at the railroad bridge at Falls Village, Conn., on Thursday last, and was instantly swept over the falls, which are some 80 feet high at that point. The body has not been recovered.

—William D. Parker was arrested in Baltimore on Thursday on the charge of making a pair of slippers on which was a Confederate flag. He was taken before Gen. Wool, and discharged after taking the oath. The slippers were confiscated.

—Maj.-Gen. Cassius M. Clay arrived in this City on Thursday evening, and proceeded immediately to Washington. He arrived in good health. Gen. Clay's family returned from Russia several months since.

—Col. Rush C. Hawkins, of Hawkins' Zouaves, has been released from arrest, without charges being preferred against him, and has rejoined his regiment, which will, there is reason to believe, shortly be before the enemy.

—Col. T. B. Lawrence, United States Consul to Florence, left for his post by the *Asia*, which sailed from Boston on Wednesday. Mrs. Lawrence accompanied him.

—Col. Dike, of Stoneham, Mass., offers to organize, fit and drill a colored regiment, if Gov. Andrew will imitate Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, and call for the men.

—A sword was presented to Brig.-Gen. R. C. Schenck, at Sperryville, Aug. 2. Col. McLean made the presentation speech on behalf of his fellow officers, and the General responded appropriately

—The gallant Commodore Boggs, who did such noble service in the capture of New-Orleans, has just lost a son, Lieut. Robt. Boggs, of Company G, of the New-York First.

—A man named Mackave, who was ingenuous enough to admit that he came from Florence, Ala., was arrested in Cincinnati on Thursday charged with being a spy.

—Brig.-Gen. John A. Perrine of the New-Jersey militia, lies dangerously ill at his residence in Princeton. The General is afflicted with a carbuncle near his shoulder-blade.

—The Seventh Regiment Band serenaded Gen. Wool, at his headquarters in Baltimore, on Thursday evening last.

—Gen. Howard is still stumping Maine to stimulate enlistments. He spoke at Biddeford on Thursday evening.

Obituary.

Sir Alan Napier McNab, the well-known Canadian statesman, died on Friday, at his residence, near Hamilton, in the 64th year of his age. He was born in Canada, and participated as an infantry officer in the War of 1812. He then studied law, and entered upon practice at Hamilton. In 1829 he was chosen member of Parliament. He served three terms, and was once Speaker. After the "patriot war" of 1837, he was knighted for distinguished services against the insurgents. After the union of the two Provinces he was Speaker of the new Legislature; and in 1854 was Prime Minister under the Earl of Elgin. In 1859 he was a candidate for the British Parliament from Brighton, but was not elected. He was made an Aid-de-Camp to the Queen in 1860, and received the honorary rank of Colonel. Sir Alan McNab was made a baronet after his retirement from the Cabinet of the Earl of Elgin. He had for many years lived at a splendid residence, known as Dundurn, a short distance from Hamilton. Sir Alan suffered a considerable shock to his constitution last Fall, while on his way to England on board the steamer *North Briton*, which ran on the rocks in the Lower St. Lawrence. He has not for many years enjoyed good health, having been greatly afflicted with gout.

Jackson's Famous Motto—Where it was Uttered.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In correcting the error of Tammany Hall and R. J. Walker, in their quotations of Gen. Jackson's famous toast, you have fallen into a more material error, by saying that it was given "at a *patriotic* entertainment in Washington." That entertainment was the reverse of patriotic. It was prepared for the express purpose of inaugurating the treasonable doctrine of nullification. It was given on the 13th of April, 1830, the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, by conspirators against the Union, led by John C. Calhoun, the American Cataline. It was given on that day to fix the paternity of the doctrine (and not unjustly, it must be admitted,) on Mr. Jefferson, in order to give it character. Andrew Jackson and three of his Cabinet Ministers, (Van Buren, Eaton and Branch,) were present at that feast prepared by traitors. The President and his friends were fully informed of the object of that dinner; and his patriotic toast, correctly printed by you, was given for the purpose of rebuking Calhoun and his fellow conspirators.

Calhoun was then Vice-President of the United States. His toast followed that of Jackson. It was: "The Union—next to our Liberty the most dear; may we all remember that it can only be preserved by respecting the rights of the States, and distributing equally the benefit and burden of the Union." In that toast Calhoun, with master adroitness, presented the issue between his faction and the Government, namely: "Liberty *before* Union—supreme State sovereignty—false complaint of inequality of benefits and burdens in the Union—'*our rights*, as we choose to define them, or *disunion*.'"

My authority for this statement is Thomas H. Benton, who was at the dinner. B. J. L.

Secessionists in Westchester County.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are about a dozen rabid Secessionists in this neighborhood, (Saw-mill River Valley.) They are very bold, and one of them said yesterday that he "wished the rebels would take Washington and burn everything and everybody in it," particularly the President and "Bill Seward;" and that "if Jeff. Davis were a candidate he would vote for him." Now will you please inform me to whom I must make the charge, or will you send an officer up here. I will attend to them, and prove the charge by a dozen persons. They are all men of some little property, but ignorant, and it would hardly be worth noticing them if it were not that there are several young men, strong, hearty, and just the material for soldiers, who are inclined to volunteer, and would do so with a little inducement. We are about three miles back from the Dobbs' Ferry Post-office, where I go every morning to get my Times—which it is impossible to get unless you subscribe for it. I often have offered commissions to get the Times, but the answer of the Postmaster invariably is, "They are all gone." *Tribunes* are plentiful. These nobody will have under any circumstances. I bought one for a neighbor the other day, (being the only paper to be had,) but he refused to have it—so I was obliged to keep it and give him my Times.

ODELL HEART.

Greenburgh, Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862—3 P. M.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is decidedly lower, the demand is mainly for export, but the business is light owing to the depression in exchange and the very warm weather. The trade are holding off and fancy brands are heavy. The sales are 9,400 bbls. at $4 90@$5 10 for Superfine State and Western; $5 12½@$5 30 for Extra State; $5 25@$5 40 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 55@$5 60 for shipping brands of round hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 70@$6 25 for Trade brands do. Canadian Flour is in fair supply, but is lower and very quiet; sales of 950 bbls., at $5 15@$5 30 for the low grades of Extra, and $5 40@$6 25 for Trade brands. Southern Flour is more active, but is lower; the demand is mainly for South America; sales of 2,000 bbls., at $5 20@$5 80 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$7 for Trade brands, and $8 50@$9 for Phœnix family. Rye Flour is steady; sales of 200 bbls., at $3@$4 30. Corn Meal is firm, and in fair demand; sales of 400 bbls., at $3 30 for Jersey and $3 50 for Brandywine.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is firmer, the demand fair; sales of 1,600 bbls., at $11 37@$11 50 for Mess and $9 87@$10 for Prime. Beef is steady; sales of 200 bbls. Beef Hams remain steady. Cut Meats are in fair demand: sales of 230 hhds. and tcs., at 4c.@4¾c. for Shoulders and 6c.@6¾c. for Hams. Lard is firm, and in fair request. Sales of 470 bbls. and tcs. at 8¾c.@9¼c. Butter and Cheese are steady and salable.

RICE—Remains very quiet, but prices generally are steady. 100 bags Rangoon sold, in bond, at 50c. We quote Carolina at 8c.@8½c.

HAY—The market is quite firm, the supply moderate; sales of 700 bales, at 60c.@70c.

SEEDS—Only a limited demand for Clover Seed at 8½c.@8¾c. Timothy Seed is quiet at $2. Rough Flax seed is selling at $2@$2 15 ℘ bushel.

TALLOW—Holders are firmer, the demand good; sales of 70,000 lbs. Western at 10⅜c.@10½c., and City at 10⅝c.@10¾c.

HIDES—Receipts have been fair, and sales moderate, during the past week. Week's receipts, 58,161 hides; sales, 31,741 hides, including, according to Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer, 3,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 22c.@23c. cash, usual selection; 3,500 Buenos Ayres, kips, 10½ lbs., 23c., cash, usual selection; 1,100 Rio Grande kips, 8½ lbs., 21c., cash, usual selection; 14,500 California, 20@21 lbs., 22c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,000 Aspinwall, 18@21 lbs., 21c., 6 months, usual selection; 525 Matamoras, 23 lbs., 21c., cash, usual selection; 1,550 Mexican, 20@22 lbs., on private terms; 400 Western, 24 lbs., on private terms; 2,166 Wet Salted Para, 43 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Country Slaughter, 70@75 lbs., 8½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands; 365,800 Dry Hides, 18,000 Wet Salted do., and 620 bales East India Hides, viz.: 101,000 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 4,000 Cordova, &c.; 48,000 Rio Grande; 53,000 California, &c.; 38,000 Orinoco; 18,000 Porto Cabello, &c.; 13,500 Vera Cruz and Mexican; 2,500 West Indies, &c.; 1,500 Maracaibo; 2,000 Truxillo; 31,500 Minas, Para and Maranham; 1,000 Maracaibo; 7,000 Aspinwall and San Juan; 4,800 Tampico and Matamoras; 1,500 Savanilla and Bogota; 1,500 Western and Southern; 2,000 East Indies, common; 45,000 African Kips; 620 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo; 5,000 Wet Salted Domestic; 12,000 Wet Salted California; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande.

LEATHER—The week's receipts of Sole amount to 89,000 sides. The demand has been fair, and prices firm, especially for oak-tanned.

WOOL—The demand has been good, mainly from consumers, at buoyant prices. The scarcity of Domestic operates as a check on transactions, yet the sales of Foreign have been quite extensive. The week's sales include 15,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 50c.@58c.; 100,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled, at 45c.@55c.; 350 bales Mediterranean, washed, at 32c.@40c.; 300 bales fine Chilian, at 30c.@33c.; 353 bales Creole, part unwashed, at 17c.@20c.; 250 bales Cordova, 31c.@33c.; 40,000 lbs. unwashed African, 25c.@35c.; 102 bales East India, at 25c.@35c.; and 250 bales Buenos Ayres, on private terms. In Boston, business has been active at rising prices. Sales, during the week, 400,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, at from 53c.@60c. ℘ lb., including choice lots of Fleece and extra Pulled at the latter rate; 100 bales Cape, at 33c., cash, a considerable advance on the current rates of this description a few months ago; and 536 bales Mediterranean, Cape, East India and African, at full rates. The arrivals of Domestic at Boston, the past two weeks, have been quite large, amounting to 11,081 bales, a good portion of which was on account of manufacturers.

COTTON—The inquiry is fair and the market is quite firm; sales of 600 bales Middling Uplands and Gulfs, at 48c.

COFFEE—The market is devoid of activity but there is no disposition to press sales unless at full previous prices.

MOLASSES—Is in fair request, but is rather heavy; sales of 115 hhds. and 40 bbls. English Islands on private terms.

RICE—Is very quiet, but firm, at 8c.@8½c. for Carolina, good to choice quality.

SUGARS—Are rather firmer and in fair demand, especially New-Orleans; sales of 546 hhds., mostly New-Orleans, at 8c.@10c., and a few Cuba's, at 8c.@9c.; also, 264 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 8c.@9c.

FISH—Dry Cod are in light supply, but the demand is moderate and prices are hardly so firm; sales of 1,500 qtls. St. George, at $4 37½@$4 62½, the latter rate for handsome. Mackerel are rather quiet and are still low, yet firm at ruling rates under the influence of a decreasing stock; sales of 500 bbls. at $7 50 for small No. 1 Mass., and $6 50 for No. 2 do.; No. 3 are scarce and wanted. Other descriptions are quiet and prices unchanged.

LATH—The demand is fair and the market is steady; most of the recent arrivals were previously disposed of; sales of 1,300,000 Eastern, at $1 10, three months.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is less active, and is 2c.@3c. ℘ bush. lower, owing to a decline in Exchange; the heaviness is most noticeable on inferior; choice White is scarce, and is comparatively firm and in fair request. The demand is chiefly for export, but is fair for milling. The sales reach 139,300 bushels, and consist of 19,400 bushels Chicago Spring at $1 10@$1 18; 25,600 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 12@$1 21; 32,700 bushels Amber Iowa, &c., at $1 22@$1 24; 19,200 bushels Red Winter at $1 30@$1 31; 6,700 bushels choice Amber Western at $1 37; 13,300 bushels Red Western at $1 30@$1 31; 13,700 bushels White Michigan at $1 41@$1 42; 2,200 bushels very choice White Kentucky at $1 55@$1 60, and 6,500 bushels Mixed Western at $1 34. Barley and Barley Malt are dull, and prices nominal. Oats in good demand, and are 1c. ℘ bushel firmer; sales of Western and Canadian at 47c.@49c., and State at 49c.@50c. Rye is dull and somewhat heavy at 83c.@84c. for State, and 76c.@78c. for Western. Corn is more freely offered, and is lower, influenced by the decline in Exchange. The demand is mainly for the trade; sales of 81,000 bushels at 46½c.@50c. for Heated; 52c.@55c. for Eastern Mixed; 56½c.@57½c. for Shipping Mixed, and 67c. for White Western.

ASHES—The market is quiet, but the supply is light, and prices rule steadily, with moderate sales of Pots at $6 81¼@$6 87½, and Pearls at $7.

WHISKY—The market is firm, but less active; sales of 490 bbls. at 30½c. for State, and 31c. for Ohio.

FREIGHTS—Are again lower, and are rather dull. To Liverpool the engagements are 57,700 bush. Wheat at 11½d.@12½d. in bulk, and bags mainly at 12d.@12½d.; 3 200 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d.@3s. 10½d., chiefly at 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. To London—30,000 bushels Wheat at 12½d.@13d. in bulk and bags, mainly at the latter rate in bags; 4,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 10½d.@4s.; chiefly the inside rate. To Glasgow—12,000 bushels Wheat at 13d. in bags; 1,000 bbls. Four at 4s. The charters are: A vessel with 26,000 bushels Wheat to Southampton at 12½d. in bulk and bags; two brigs to Cork for orders, each with 12,000 bushels Wheat, the one at 14½d. and the other at 14d.; a vessel of 2,000 bbls. to New-Orleans and back, $4,000, and a vessel of 240 tons, with Staves to Cadiz at $30 for hhd. and $45 for light pipe.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 30
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 7
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at..................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND NEATLY FURnished room on second floor, with or without board—closets, gas and bath. Apply at No. 55 Lexington-av.

BROOKLYN.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE PERSONS or for families, at No. 16 Clinton-st. This house has been recently altered and renovated, so as to render it in every respect a desirable residence. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, four children, infant and nurse, desire board in a genteel family; two large and small rooms will be required. Also, board for a single gentleman; terms moderate and prompt pay. Address N. A. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY HAVING taken a first-class house with all the modern improvements, is desirous to let two or three rooms with board, to gentlemen and ladies, or single gentlemen, where all the comforts of a home may be realized. Call at No. 157 East 33d-st.

A WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT FAMILY, would like one or two respectable ladies to board, or a gentleman and his wife. Apply at No. 6 Prince-st, near the Bowery. Terms moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by fine trees, and the grounds extend to and command a fine view of the river. Apply to Mrs. ISAAC L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 123 BOWERY, TO CARPET, tobacco or furniture dealers, with a good, dry, light basement and vault; the front will be altered to suit a tenant. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE—FIRST-RATE LOCAtion, either in New-York or Brooklyn, wanted by a lady of small family (no children,) who will board the occupants. Those desirous of securing a good table, and relieving themselves of care without increasing their expenses, may address, for one week, S. B. S., Station B.

FURNISHED COTTAGE OR SMALL house wanted, at a moderate price, by a gentleman and his wife, easy of access by steam or horse railroad, in a pleasant location, and within the County of New-York. Possession about Oct. 1. Address Box No. 2,687 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—ANY PARTY HAVing a furnished house, pleasantly located in Brooklyn, can hear of a good tenant by addressing GEORGE WILLIS, Brooklyn Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DRY GOODS.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,
MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE.
The cheapest, finest and best fitting Shirts made in this City.
SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS and
DRAWERS.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN
HOSIERY.
HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, TIES,
STOCKS, GLOVES,
UMBRELLAS, &c.,
At the Shirt and Collar dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

COTTON SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
A large assortment of all the
VERY BEST MAKES,
At Popular Prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS
In Robes, and by the Yard,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.
STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES,
and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)
$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of Cotton Goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left; and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
BARGAINS, BARGAINS.
Every dollar's worth of our superb stock of
FOREIGN AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c., &c.,
REDUCED FROM 20 TO 50 PER CENT.

In order to accommodate my large and increased trade, I have determined on various ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN MY STORE, and to accomplish which I find it necessary to reduce my STOCK before the alterations are commenced.

Ladies are assured that we will offer BARGAINS during this sale, which will commence on

MONDAY, July 28, and close positively
On SATURDAY, Aug. 16, 1862.

Our stock contains a splendid variety of MANTILLAS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS, POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES, BAREGES, GRENADINES, VALENTIA PLAIDS, MOHAIRS, LAWNS, &c., &c.; also, a large stock of housekeeping goods. SHIRTING and SHEETING Muslins and Linens, Table Damasks, Flannels, Blankets and Quilts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves.

W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.

ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, in Brooklyn or the country, for a neat efficient girl in either of the above capacities; is a girl of most respectable appearance; has unexceptionable references; seeks a good place, and will try to please at moderate wages. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do housework in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Apply at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and to assist in the washing; is willing and obliging; no objection to a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a most respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing, or housework for a small family. Can be seen at No. 88 West 39th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook; is a good baker, and can take entire charge of her kitchen; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as cook, immediately, in a good family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery, in the basement.

AS COOK, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young English woman, a situation as good plain cook, or chambermaid and waitress; is a good washer and ironer; the country preferred. Call, or address AMELIA DOWNING, No. 150 West 17th-st., rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any lady in Brooklyn or the country requiring a neat, efficient servant in either of the above capacities, may be immediately supplied with an excellent girl at moderate wages, by applying at No. 15 Court-st., corner of Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, a situation as general house servant by a very deserving and reliable girl; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; will try to please at moderate wages; is found of children and can furnish good references. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, near Henry-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable, experienced woman, as children's nurse, or to wait on an invalid; has brought up a young orphan family, who are grown up; and is capable of undertaking the management of a family who may be in want of a useful person. Address A. B., No. 47 Amity-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a tidy Protestant girl, with excellent City references, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; cuts and fits children's dresses in fashionable style; all styles of family sewing; quick at the needle; or as chambermaid and laundress; wages $7 per month in this City or Brooklyn. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; or would go as valet to a Colonel; will go to any part of the country; can give one year's excellent reference. Apply at James Disney's saddlery store, No. 60 East 14th-st., or address J. N., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 28 East 29th-st., at Mr. Smith's coach factory, or a note for T. C., at the above place, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business. Apply at WILLIAM KERR & CO.'S, Nos. 23 and 25 East 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman or groom, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in the proper style. Address, for two days, T. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, or can be seen at the Putnam House, 4th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., Room No. 111, by note or person.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a married man without family, who has a most thorough practical knowledge of all the departments of the business. Address JOHN M., care of J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., New-York. None need apply except those who have or intend to erect greenhouses or graperies.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable German, as gardener; understands greenhouse and graperies; is a first-rate gardener; best of references. Call at No. 17 Centre-st., for two days.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, by a steady man, a situation as gardener and coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; would be willing to take charge of a small place. Address T. M. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE person, born and brought up in this City, who has seen better days, (who is now in very destitute circumstances,) having a family to support; has held responsible situations of trust—a situation as military secretary, salesman in drug store, entry clerk, light porter, or janitor in some public school or hospital; is capable of fulfilling the duties of any of the above places, is strictly temperate, honest, active and industrious; would be grateful for any other employment they would be pleased to give him; is not afraid to work; can give undoubted references. Note addressed to J. M., No. 135 West 10th-st., up stairs, will be attended to.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 512 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5th-AV., CORNER OF 34th-ST.,
will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York.
Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.
The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.
Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 19, 1862.

Special advantages. Classical instruction by a Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced officer. A thorough and practical Commercial Course. Professors Martin and Wood give special attention to piano and vocal music. Pupils taught to speak French and German. Fourteen professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $40 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND
DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH, BOARDING AND DAY
SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE,

An English and French family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information, see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?"

Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their FREE use.

Families and Schools supplied, WITHOUT CHARGE, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $36 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING Fort Edward, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.

Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,

Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Thirty-ninth Annual Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1862. All the Courses of Instruction will be given during the coming year, precisely as heretofore. The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2, with an attendance undiminished by the war. It continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE NEXT SESSION OF ERASMUS HALL, Flatbush, L. I.—a select family school for boys,—will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. For circulars, &c., address the Principal,

Rev. W. W. HOWARD, A. M.

MISS STILLMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 16. The attention of parents designing to educate daughters from home particularly invited.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Examinations and Anniversary occur Aug. 11, 12 and 13. The 43d semi-annual session commences Oct. 2. For circulars address C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY—FISHkill Landing, on the Hudson—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S, 50 Walker-st., or of the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J., Wm. Williams, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1, Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT SESsion opens Sept. 4.—Superior advantages and accommodations at very low rates. Whole expense, $75 per half-yearly session. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1.

LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for boys, at Flushing, L. I.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NO. 163 MAIN-st., Orange, N. J., will commence its next session on Sept. 1. Address for a circular E. W. BECKWITH, A. M.

DEERPARK INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, Orange County, N. Y., commences Oct. 1. For circulars, address Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a young lady friend, as teacher in a school or seminary, and would be willing to act as governess. She has had considerable experience, is a graduate of a Female Seminary, and can give the best of references. For further particulars, address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A PARISIAN LADY, WITH the highest references, wishes to make engagements in schools to teach the French, German and Italian languages. She desires to live with a private family where her instruction may be considered an equivalent. Address No. 406 West 23d-st.

AS TEACHERS.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, experienced and successful teachers, wish an engagement as teachers, or as Principal and Preceptress in some Seminary. The best references given. Address Box No. 3,879 New-York Post-office.

TEACHERS WANTED.—PRINCIPALS AND Assistants. Orders for teachers supplied immediately by the NATIONAL TEACHERS INSTITUTE, No. 335 Broadway, N. Y. PUPILS WANTED FOR SCHOOLS, SEMINARIES AND ACADEMIES. Daily correspondence and appointments at the INSTITUTE, No. 335 Broadway. RICE & ANDREWS.

A NURSERY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, FOR a few hours in the morning, a nursery governess, competent to instruct young children in the rudiments of English and music; a Protestant German preferred. Address Box No. 146 New-York Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, desires to give instruction in the classics, mathematics, and higher English branches; City reference and the highest testimonials given. Address H. S., Box 499 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, AN ENTRY CLERK IN a wholesale dry goods store. Address, with references, &c., Box No. 2,095 Post-office, New-York.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; can have a good place. Call at Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO GO A SHORT distance in the country; must understand the care of horses and work in the garden. Apply at OWENS & BROPHY'S paint-store, corner 11th-st. and University-place, at 10 o'clock this morning.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED IN each State, to visit the principal cities and towns, and sell some new articles of Stationery, and other suitable goods for Schools and the trade. Address, with stamp, H., Box No. 4,509 Post-office, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST—ON AUG. 9, ABOUT 7¾ o'clock in the morning, while going from the office of the Times to the *World* office—a black pocket-book, with elastic string around it, containing $95 in bills, two $20 City bills, the rest in $5 and $10 U. S. Treasury notes. The above reward will be paid by leaving it at the *World* office.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—A valuable English patent. Can be seen in operation by applying to INVENTOR, No. 82 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The property of the undersigned, comprising a frame house, 35 feet square, with an addition on the kitchen, a good cellar, four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and three finished rooms in the attic; one and a half acres of ground, two cisterns, a never-failing well of excellent water; also, barn and poultry-house. The property is all in first-rate order, and only about five minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt. For further particulars apply at the office of the Hazard Powder Company, No. 89 Wall-st., or on the premises. D. B. DENSLOW.

BUILDING PLOTS AND COTTAGES AT BERGEN.—Several cottage houses on Bergen Heights, opposite New-York, by stage or horse cars; splendid views of New-York and vicinity, with 4 to 100 lots each, for sale; price $1,400 to $15,000. Also, building plots, from 3 to 30 city lots each; price $200 and upwards. Apply at No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine grafted fruit, permanent stream, good well and cistern, fine view of mountain, half mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—A VALuable property, consisting of a dwelling-house and store, and dwelling over the store, in the central part of the village, three minutes' walk from the Long Island Railroad dépôt. Apply to S. SPRAGUE, No. 162 East 53d-st., or G. PRINCE, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—HOUSE, barn, etc., (new) with two acres; fruit in abundance; beautiful and healthy location in New Canaan, Conn.; worth $3,800; great bargain offered. See painting at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, piano rooms.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island of 70 acres. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

HALF-WAY HOUSE, KISKATOWN, SITuated half-way between Catskill and the Mountain House, is now open for the reception of guests. Board $5 per week. Reference, M LIENAU, No. 2 Jones-lane.

DANIEL BLOOM, Proprietor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant *vs.* THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Moses Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, dépôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; for which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the under signed Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, Philadelphia.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against THOMAS CULLEN and MARY CULLEN, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled action, made in the above entitled Court, on the 25th day of June, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New-York, being formerly part of the farm of John Hopper, deceased, and known and distinguished on a map or chart made by Edward Smith, City Surveyor, on the 26th day of November, 1833, (and which said map is filed in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in tin case No. 181) by number fifty-six, bounded southerly, in front, by Fifty-first-street, northerly, in the rear, by lot number eighty-one, (81,) easterly, by lot number fifty-five, (55,) and westerly by lot number fifty-seven, (57,) as laid down on said map, beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, at a point three hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly along the line of lot number fifty-five, (55,) on a line parallel with the Eleventh-avenue, to the centre of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets; thence westerly on a line parallel with Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly along the line of lot number fifty-seven, and parallel with the Eleventh-avenue to Fifty-first-street, the place of beginning.—Dated June 28, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 13th day of August, 1862, at the same hour and place.—Dated July 22, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

Berrien & Pert, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy24-2awtau13

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE, SMART, YOUNG BLACK hawk horse, sound, and used to the saddle and buggy. Will be sold low, for want of use only, at No. 200 West 25th-st.

NOTICE.—THE OWNER OF A SILVER TEAset and some other silver articles, left at my store over three years ago, to be restored, is requested to call, prove property, and pay charges, or the silver will be sold to pay expenses incurred.

S. P. SQUIRE, No. 182 Bowery.

New-York, Aug. 4, 1862.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Knickerbocker Stage Company will be held at the Office, 8th-av. and 23d-st., (also for Inspectors of Election in 1863,) on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13, 1862. The poll will be open from 5 to 6 P. M. GEORGE C. PETERS, Secretary.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted. URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD and City of Milwaukee Bonds purchased by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE R. R. CO. EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th day of August instant. Stockholders residing in New-York City will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company: in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 5, 1862.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 9, 1862.

DIVIDEND NO. 13.—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable 15th inst.

The transfer books will be closed till the 18th inst., inclusive. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company held August 8, 1862, a Dividend of Three per cent. was declared on common stock, payable on and after the 15th inst., at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 18 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 Wall, corner William-st., Aug. 7, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable to stockholders or their representatives on the 9th August inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INS CO., Office No. 67 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable on demand. WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 29th inst. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones. WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 482 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3: others proportionately cheap.

U. S. ARMY SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION.

This Association has completed its arrangements for providing substitutes for persons who may be drafted into the service of the United States, under the recent call of the Secretary of War.

Parties desirous of availing themselves of the advantages of this Association should apply early and register their names.

Information in reference to the above, will be given on application at the Office, No. 67 William-st., corner of Cedar-st. W. A. GREENLEAF, Sec'y.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 28 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

PROPOSALS.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

The coffee to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

Sewer in Grand-street, from No. 445 to Sheriff street; trap-block pavement of Elm-street, between Duane and Reade streets, and crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPAN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the titles of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, August 12, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For fencing lots in the following places, viz.:

Southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets, numbers four hundred and fourteen, four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and eighteen.

Blocks bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets; and Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets.

Northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Fortieth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Thirty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church.

South side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet from the southerly corner of Second-avenue.

South side of Forty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, where not already done.

North side of Fifty-eighth-street, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the Seventh-avenue to the buildings on the said street west of the Seventh-avenue; on the Seventh-avenue, west side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

For setting curb and gutter in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and for fencing and flagging in front of vacant lots on the west side of the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, No. 7 CITY HALL, Aug. 1, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until August 12, 1862, at 12 M.:

For 250 to 300 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the County, the ton to be calculated at 2,240 pounds.

Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, pine, cut and split for use.

The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
SMITH ELY, JR.,
ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Committee.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 18th day of August, 1862, for furnishing the bricks, cement and sand, required for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct.

There will be required about 400,000 bricks, 5,000 barrels of Cement, 30,000 bushels of sand—but these quantities will be increased or diminished, as may be found necessary.

Five hundred barrels of cement are needed which will set very quickly, and entirely to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Forms for proposals may be obtained at this office. They will be indorsed, "Proposals for Brick," "for Cement," or "for Sand," as the case may be, and directed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington." WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, 7th August, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY next, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for five hundred (500) army wagons, the whole to be completed and delivered in Philadelphia, subject to inspection, on or before the first of September next. Proposals will be received for any portion of the above number, and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to

(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 26th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 8, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until the 23d instant, for supplying ship-chandlery for the revenue cutters and boats on this station, for the remainder of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1863. Lists of the articles required will be furnished, on application at this office.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.10 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS.

The undersigned Commissioners named in the act of the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States of America, entitled "An Act to aid in the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to Secure to the Government the use of the same for Postal, Military and other Purposes," in pursuance of the provisions of said Act, and of the Act of said Thirty-seventh Congress, supplementary to and amendatory of said first-mentioned Act, hereby give notice that the first meeting of the Board of Commissioners mentioned in said first-mentioned Act will be held at Bryan Hall, in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, on the first Tuesday of September next at 12 o'clock at noon.

James Dunning, John M. Wood, Edwin Noyes, Joseph Eaton, *of Maine*; Joseph A. Gilmore, Charles W. Woodman, *of New-Hampshire*; Henry H. Baxter, George W. Collamer, Henry Keyes, Thomas H. Canfield, *of Vermont*; William H. Swift, Samuel T. Dana, John Bertram, Franklin S. Stevens, Edward R. Tinker, *of Massachusetts*; Walter S. Burgess, William P. Blodget, Benjamin H. Cheever, Charles Fosdick Fletcher, *of Rhode Island*; Augustus Brewster, Henry P. Haven, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Henry Hammond, *of Connecticut*; Isaac Sherman, Dean Richmond, Royal Phelps, William H. Ferry, Henry A. Paddock, Lewis J. Stancliff, Charles A. Secor, Samuel R. Campbell, Alfred E. Tilton, John Anderson, Azariah Boody, John S. Kennedy, H. Carver, Joseph Field, Benjamin F. Camp, Orville W. Childs, Alexander J. Bergen, Ben. Holliday, D. N. Barney, S. De Witt Bloodgood, William H. Grant, Thomas W. Olcott, Samuel B. Ruggles, James B. Wilson, *of New-York*; Ephraim Marsh, Charles M. Harker, *of New-Jersey*; John Edgar Thompson, Benjamin Haywood, Joseph H. Scranton, Joseph Harrison, George W. Cass, John H. Bryant, Daniel J. Morell, Thomas M. Howe, William F. Johnson, Robert Finney, John A. Green, E. R. Myre, Charles F. Wells, Junior, *of Pennsylvania*; Thomas Swan, Chauncey Brooks, Edward Wilkins, *of Maryland*; Noah L. Wilson, Amasa Stone, William H. Clement, S. L. L'Hommedieu, John Brough, William Dennison, Jacob Blickensderfer, *of Ohio*; Charles Paine, Thomas A. Morris, David C. Branham, Samuel Hanna, Jonas Votaw, Jesse L. Williams, Isaac C. Elston, *of Indiana*; William B. Ogden, Charles G. Hammond, Henry Farnum, Amos C. Babcock, W. Seldon Gale, Nehemiah Bushnell, Lorenzo Bull, *of Illinois*; John D. Campbell, R. N. Rice, Charles A. Trowbridge, Ransom Gardner, Charles W. Penny, Charles T. Gorham, William McConnell, *of Michigan*; William Bunn, Jr., John Catlin, Levi Sterling, John Thompson, Elihu L. Philips, Walter D. McIndoe, T. B. Soddard, E. H. Broadhead, A. H. Virgen, *of Wisconsin*; A. D. Seward, Henry A. Swift, Dwight Woodbury, John McCusick, John R. Jones, *of Minnesota*; William F. Coolbaugh, Lucius H. Langworthy, Hugh T. Reid, Hoyt Sherman, Lyman Cook, Samuel R. Curtis, Lewis A. Thomas, Platt Smith, *of Iowa*; William M. McPherson, R. W. Wells, Willard P. Hall, Armstrong Beatty, John Corby, *of Missouri*; Franklin Gorin, Laban J. Bradford, John T. Levis, *of Kentucky*; W. H. Grimes, J. C. Stone, Chester Thomas, John Kerr, Werter R. Davis, Luther C. Challis, Josiah Miller, *of Kansas*; Gilbert C. Monell, Augustus Kountz, T. M. Marquette, William H. Taylor, Alvin Saunders, *of Nebraska*; John Evans, *of Colorado*; John Atchison, John D. Winters, *of the Territory of Nevada*; S. J. Hensley, Peter Donahue, C. P. Huntington, T. D. Judah, James Bailey, James T. Ryan, Charles Hosmer, Charles Marsh, D. O. Mills, Samuel Bell, Louis McLane, George W. Mowe, Charles McLaughlin, Timothy Dame, John R. Robinson, *of California*; William S. Ladd, A. M. Berry, Benjamin F. Harding, *of Oregon*.

Dated July 16, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For filling sunken lots on block bounded by Fortieth and Forty-first streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and for a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on north side of Fortieth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; on west side of Eventh avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; on both sides of Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Receiving basins and culverts in Chambers-street and James-slip; sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to and through Third-avenue to Harlem River; receiving basin south-east corner Suffolk and Houston streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Pearl and Cherry streets; on north side of South-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver-street; on both sides of Water and Cherry-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver streets; on both sides of James-slip, between South and Oak street; both sides of Roosevelt-street, between Cherry and Madison streets; both sides of Oak-street, between Chestnut and James streets; both sides of Bowery, between Chestnut and Roosevelt streets; of south side of Batavia-street, between Chambers and James streets; north sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; on both sides of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; east side of Suffolk-street, between Stanton and Houston streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, Aug. 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, August 6, 1862.

NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Croton water will be introduced into the New Grand Reservoir on TUESDAY, August 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

The public are respectfully invited to witness the consummation of this great work, without further notice.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,

TWO VALUABLE FLOATING DOCKS FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS,

And leasehold premises, admirably situated for a ship-yard, situated between Harsimus and South 7th sts., Jersey City. The large dock is 190 feet long—65 feet wide inside. It has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and 12 feet draft of water.

The small dock is 90 feet long—40 feet wide inside—has a capacity of 300 tons, and 8 feet draft of water.

The leasehold property, suitable for a ship-yard, is 150 feet wide by 400 feet deep, with a valuable pier and water front on the Hudson River.

On this property there is a building, including loft, office and stable, a blacksmith-shop and tool-shop.

The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1859, at an annual rent of $3,000 for the first five years, and $3,500 for the last five years.

BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Receiver,
At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Phœnix Sugar Refinery, of Brooklyn; is in complete working order. For particulars, inquire of FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED hardware house, doing good business, in Chicago, wants a practical man, with capital, as partner. Address M. S., Box No. 3,288 Post-office.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NOTICE—TO ALL WHO ARE ENTITLED TO pension under the new law, namely: all such as are disabled while in the service; widows of those having died or been killed; orphan children under 16 years; mothers who are dependent: and orphan sisters under 16 years, may procure it by calling or addressing us. New form ready. SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place, N. Y., and No 476 7th-st., Washington, D. C.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

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FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
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ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

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Berths not secured until paid for.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

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The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

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FROM LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	FROM NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
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First Cabin, from.....$110 to $155

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.

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Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.

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An experienced surgeon on board.

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STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY, Aug. 16.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Aug. 23.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Aug. 30.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

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Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

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STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 16. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $193; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Hansa*, H. I. VON SANTER, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, T. COOK, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 13th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the AUSTRALASIAN, from 8 till 9 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The SCOTIA will sail on the 27th of August.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—ADDRESS or apply to H. W. COLVER, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

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MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

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Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

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HEENAN AND SAYERS NOWHERE!

Charles S. Stratton, of Bridgeport, Conn., known as

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Has a world-wide fame! He has traveled over nearly all the globe, and has been petted by Kings, Queens, Emperors, and Potentates of the entire civilized world. He has exhibited before

ELEVEN MILLIONS OF ADMIRERS, AND KISSED TWO MILLIONS OF LADIES!

TOM THUMB is an accomplished actor, "knows all the ropes," and is universally acknowledged a most charming and delightful man in miniature.

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These miniature heroes feel a natural jealousy of each other, and each believes himself to be "the greatest wonder of the world."

After months of tedious diplomacy, Mr. Barnum has, with the greatest difficulty, prevailed upon these GREAT LITTLE MEN, this pair of miniature actors and performers, to meet in NOBLE, FRIENDLY STRIFE, and publicly exhibit together in a

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Beside paying this brace of pigmy rivals princely salaries, Mr. Barnum has agreed to give a

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PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
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to the Liliputian hero who shall prove to be the most talented and attractive.

Judges have been selected and agreed upon by these MICROSCOPIC CONTESTANTS!

The Judges are to be governed not only by their own judgment, but are also to be guided by the public APPLAUSE awarded to each of these rival dwarfs. The engagement commences MONDAY, Aug. 11, and in order that the public may have a good opportunity to witness the most

EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION OF THE AGE,

they will be seen at all hours, EVERY DAY and EVENING, for two weeks, and will give special performances Morning, Afternoon and Evening, at 11, 3 and 7¾ o'clock.

These performances will include everything in the power of these wonderful little actors to produce. When not performing, they will be seen promenading about the Museum.

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GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NRTT,
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT,
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.

Will each appear in songs, dances, Grecian statues, &c., beside which the little General will appear in the splendid Court Dress worn before the Kings and Queens of Europe; also as Napoleon Bonaparte, Frederick the Great, a Yankee Sailor, Villiken's Mary Ann, the Highland Costume, &c. The magnificent Presents, Jewels, &c., given to Gen. Tom Thumb by the Crowned Heads of Europe will be on exhibition at all hours.

COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,

will appear in Military costume, also as a Sailor, Billy Barlow, a Young Lady in search of a husband, Reformed Drunkard, &c. He will exhibit his skill as a drummer, go through the military drill, and appear as a young Jack Tar; also, in songs, dances, &c.

THE RIVAL MINIATURE EQUIPAGES,

consisting of four of the smallest ponies in the world and two of the smallest coaches, with little coachmen and footmen in livery, will promenade the streets and be seen near the Museum at 10½, 2 and 5 o'clock, daily. The Commodore's carriage represents an enlarged English walnut, in all its proportions. Each of these shrimps of humanity rides in his little carriage to and from his hotel.

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will be introduced to his visitors, and will be exhibited by

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A SPLENDID FARCE COMPANY

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COMBINATION OF ATTRACTION UNEQUALED.

Yet with all this and the Million of other Curiosities from all parts of the World, the price of admission remains at

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The coolest theatre in New-York.

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YOUNG AMERICA,
THE WONDER OF THE AGE,

received nightly with the most rapturous applause, will repeat his daring feat on the

THREE FLYING TRAPEZES, EVERY EVENING.
TO-NIGHT, FIRST NIGHT of the MAGIC TRUMPET.
GABRIEL in his great part of the CLOWN.
YOUNG AMERICA (for the first time) as HARLEQUIN.

To conclude with

THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.
A LA LEOTARD.....by.....YOUNG AMERICA

The entertainments will commence with the comedy of DR. DILLWORTH, by the Dramatic Company.

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Doors open at 7½; begins at 8.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE NEW BURLESQUE,
EILY O'CONNOR.

Mr. W. J. FLORENCE...as.....The Colleen Bawn
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE..as.....Myles-na-Coppaleen

GREAT FEAT ON THE FLYING TRAPEZE.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 11,

The new burlesque,

EILY O'CONNOR,

And the beautiful comedietta,

ORANGE BLOSSOMS,

Commencing with the latter.

The entire Wallack Company appearing.

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FIRST NIGHT OF A MUSICAL NOVELTY.
THE FIREWORK POLKA.
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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE SCOTIA OFF CAPE RACE.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES A PASSENGER.

More Rumors in Regard to Intervention, or Mediation.

The Proceedings of Our Cruisers at the Bahamas Justified by Earl Russell.

The Liverpool Merchants Recommended to Study the Queen's Neutrality Proclamation.

Garibaldi Engaged in a New Enterprise.

St. Johns, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 9.

The steamship *Scotia*, from Liverpool on Saturday, Aug. 2, *viâ* Queenstown, 3d, was boarded by the news yacht off Cape Race, at 10 o'clock this forenoon.

Her advices are two days later than those by the *Jura*.

The *Scotia* has 200 passengers, among them Archbishop Hughes.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis* was at Madeira July 22.

The *Tuscarora* was at Queenstown, supposed to be looking after the new steamer known as *No.* 290, bound from Liverpool for Nassau, designed for the Confederates, which had put into Holyhead, where all her men left her.

Various rumors were current, especially on the Continent, as to intended mediation in American affairs.

The *Independance Belge* asserts that France, Russia and England, are negotiating. The two former have made propositions to England, but had received no final reply.

Another rumor is that England has sent a special envoy to Washington to urge President Lincoln to take the initiative towards peace, if he wishes to avoid offers of mediation. Another unlikely rumor from Paris is that England is secretly negotiating with Washington to counteract a possible establishment of the Great Empire of Mexico and the Southern States under French patronage. All these must be taken for what they are worth, the authorities being wholly unreliable.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* has no faith in English mediation for some time to come.

The Bishop of Oxford has recommended his clergy to pray for peace.

Forty merchants and shipowners of Liverpool having memorialized Earl Russell relative to the alleged violation of international law by the National cruisers in the Bahama waters, Russell replied, through Mr. Layard, *in effect justifying the proceedings of the cruisers, owing to the practice of sending vessels to the Bahamas for the purpose of running the blockade. He recommends strict attention to the Queen's neutrality proclamation.*

Gen. Pope's proclamation, that his army must henceforth subsist on the country in which it is, has been *construed into the adoption of a system of rapine* and provoked some unfavorable comments by the Press.

Sir F. B. Head advocates in the *Times* that the cheapest defence for Canada is for England to proclaim a system of retaliation, such as if the Americans invade Canada and burn Toronto, England will bombard and burn Boston, &c.

There had been a party debate in the Commons. Messrs. Cobden and Disraeli reviewed and generally deprecated the ministerial policy during the past session. Lord Palmerston spoke in its defence. The hasty action in the *Trent* affair was denounced and defended.

There were rumors of the early marriage of the Prince of Wales, either to a Danish or Prussian Princess.

The French General Forey left Cherbourg on the 29th for Vera Cruz. The embarkation of troops for Mexico was progressing briskly.

The Bourse was heavy. Rentes 68f. 70c.

Gen. Concha would leave Madrid for Paris on the 2d. His mission is reported to include an endeavor to establish an understanding between France and Spain regarding Mexico.

Other continental news is unimportant.

INDIA.

Bombay telegrams of July 12 report a rise in cotton and cotton goods.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Saturday, Aug. 2.

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston *viá* Halifax, has arrived.

The United States steam frigate *Tuscarora* left Queenstown on the evening of the 1st—destination unknown.

The London *Spectator* treats the last news from America as the most disheartening yet received by the friends of the North, as it shows the loss of heart has come over the Northern people. It thinks that, however silent the masses are, they may yet arise in their strength for a last grand effort. The same journal also (Saturday) reviews, while others denounce, Archbishop Hughes, for his speech in Dublin.

At a public meeting in Liverpool, for the relief of the distressed in the manufacturing districts, upward of £15,000 were subscribed on the spot.

The Paris Bourse is firm; Rentes 69f. 10c.

The French have reoccupied the Roman frontier, recently evacuated.

Garibaldi has issued a proclamation to volunteers to assemble at Sicily, announcing that the time of action has arrived. The destination of the expedition is unknown.

Commercial News by the Scotia.

(The weekly Cotton market was received per *Jura.*)

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, 2D.

The market closed quiet Friday. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co.; Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co. report: Flour tending downward; American, 24s. 6d.@28s. 6d. Wheat quiet, with a partial decline of 1d. ℔ cental; Red Western, 9s. 9d.@11s. 4d.; Red Southern, 11s. 3d.@11s. 5d.; White Western, 11s. 6d.@11s. 10s.; White Southern, 11s. 10d.@12s. 6d. Corn is active and slightly higher; Mixed, 29s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market is generally dull. The above-named authorities report Beef dull and unchanged. Pork heavy. Bacon active, at 30s.@36s. Lard quiet, at 42s.@43s. 6d. Tallow has a downward tendency; sales at 47s. 6d.@48s.

Produce.—The *Broker's Circular* reports Ashes quiet; Pots, 32s. 6d.; Pearls, 34s. 9d. Resin easier; sales of Common, 22s.@21s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine quiet, at 110s. Sugar active and 6d. higher. Coffee firm. Rice quiet, but steady. Cod Oil inactive. Whale Oil steady, at £93. Linseed Oil firm, at 42s.@42s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring's Circular reports Breadstuffs have a downward tendency. Iron firmer, Rails and Bars, £5 10s.@£5 15s. Sugar buoyant. Tea steady. Coffee buoyant. Rice steady. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 105s. Linseed Oil firmer. Sales at 42s. Tallow steady at 49s.

American Securities were still declining. Baring quotes: Illinois Central shares, 51@50 discount; Eries, 26½@27½; United States Fives, 63

Consols closed on Friday at 93⅞@94 for money.

HAVRE MARKET—JULY 31.

Cotton—Sales of the week 3,000 bales; market quiet, but firmer. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 250f.; do. *bas*, 236f. Stock in port, 40,000 bales.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Sunday, Aug. 3.

Cotton.—The sales on Saturday were 10,000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm, with an upward tendency, though quotations remain unchanged.

Breadstuffs.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn firm.

Provisions.—The market is dull, except for Bacon, which is active and upward.

London, Sunday, Aug. 3.

Consols closed on Saturday at 93⅝@93¾ for money.

American Stocks.—The latest sales were: Illinois Central Shares, 51½@50½ discount; Erie Railway, 26½@27½.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Ceremonies at Aiken's Landing, on James River—Horrible Treatment of Our Men by the Rebels—Names of Some of the Officers Released—Col. Corcoran to be Exchanged for Col. Hanson.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 10.

A gentleman who was at Aiken's Landing on Thursday, gives an interesting account of the exchange of prisoners at that point. Our vessels arrived there at one in the afternoon, and in the course of six hours delivered the 3,013 rebel prisoners to Commissioner Robert Ould. The United States prisoners had walked thirteen miles, and were in an almost famished condition, their food having been two small biscuits each for the entire day. They had suffered extremely for want of water, and it was only after the entreaty of Mr. Ould with the Colonel having charge of them, they were permitted in squads to quench their excessive thirst at a well. Capt. J. S. Stevenson, of the Marine Artillery, connected with our boats, distributed food, and otherwise relieved their necessities. They remained over night at the landing, Mr. Aiken, the proprietor of the plantation, furnishing them straw on which to sleep. Early the next day they were taken on board our transports. Mr. Ould acknowledged the rebel prisoners had been better treated by the United States authorities than our own men at Richmond, and certainly the contrast between the two parties furnished proof of this fact.

The exchange has been completed so far as concerns private soldiers lately confined in Richmond and vicinity, and some time this week the arrangement for the exchange of officers is expected to be consummated. An order has been issued calling upon all officers who are on parole to report their names, rank and address to the Adjutant-General, that arrangements may be made for their exchange.

The following named officers have been exchanged, and may at once enter upon duty:

Col. Kenley, 1st Maryland.
Lieut.-Col. Hoffman, 8th U. S. Infantry.
Maj. Clitz, 12th Inf.
Maj. Dwight, 2d Mass.
Capt. Wallace, 1st Inf.
Capt. Rowan, 3d Inf.
Capt. Hopkins, 3d Inf.
Lieut. Steine, 3d Inf.
Lieut. Van Horn, 3d Inf.
Lieut. Lay, 3d Inf.
Capt. Gibbs, 3d Cav.
Capt. Stevenson, 3d Cav.
Capt. Potter, 3d Cav.
Lieut. Plummer, 7th Inf.
Lieut. Hancock, 7th Inf.
Lieut. Ryan, 7th Inf.
Capt. Jordan, 8th Inf.
Lieut. McNally, 3d Cav.
Lieut. Clessy, 3d Cav.

Col. Corcoran will be exchanged for Col. Hanson.

The Released Rebel Prisoners.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, who accompanied the released rebel prisoners from Fortress Monroe up the James River, writes:

"It was my lot to be on board the *Knickerbocker*, and here were the 210 Fort Warren prisoners, included among whom were the rebel Generals Buckner, Tilghman, Mackall, Pettigrew and Gantt, with Commodore Barron, Capts. Mitchel and Kennon, and a host of inferior officers of both navy and army. The sixty prisoners in this batch were chiefly educated men, and associated on terms of entire equality with their officers, occupying the same cabin and the same deck.

Buckner is a man of two or three and forty, with a flattened nose, dark complexion and heavy chin. He wore long, prematurely gray hair, pushed behind his ears, and his face shaven with the exception of the chin. His dress was a plain sack and pantaloons of dark blue cloth, a gray waistcoat and a gray skull-cap of indescribable shape, banded by black Scotch checks. His form is moderately thick set. His face is conceded to lack high polish, but his manners are cordial and attractive. As he passed each Union sentinel at the landing, he bade him adieu and shook hands with him, much to the sentinel's gratification. He is a politician. Hand-shaking is cheap and frequent with him. Every man who takes his hand may one day be of use. The countenance and general air of Tilghman and Barron both bear the impress of high breeding, and both are gentlemen, in the most elegant, if not the highest sense. Tilghman wore a dark blue sack and pantaloons of most unexceptionable cut. The latter were corded with yellow. Upon the turned-up flap of his cream-colored, golden-corded felt hat were three gold stars, indicating his rank of brigadier-general. His face is florid, his features regular and handsome, and his age not over forty. His curly hair is long and brushed back, and is prematurely touched with gray, as are also his beard and moustache. His height is say five feet nine. Mackall is a crusty-looking old chap of fifty—short and thickly-set—and Gantt is—goodness knows and nobody cares. We have had enough of the pack. Several felt much aggrieved at sundry taunts and curses, received from the rabble upon the New-York Central Railroad, while on their way from the field of Fort Donelson to Fort Warren. They had formed an idea from this, that the North hated the South. All spoke of the war as likely to last long, and scouted the idea of the Union being again consolidated. They inspected silently, and with great interest, the different gunboats that we passed, and more especially the *Monitor* and *Galena*. As a chance shot from one screamed over the hills, the excitement to catch a possible glance of their own forces in the distance was very great. Each new feature on shore, as they supposed themselves within their own lines, was eagerly scanned. "There are some of our people," said one, as he saw several Union cavalry officers approach the shore to water their horses. "No, those are Yanks," said another; "don't you see their uniform?" "Why didn't they land us at City Point?" said a third, "there is a railroad there to take us up." "We are fortifying around there," said a fourth. On a first view of negroes, one cried out: "Here are some intelligent contrabands!" A general laugh then ensued at this frequent term used by Northern papers. Presently the sight offered itself of negro women, whom they knew to be slaves, and their gratulations were lively. The old South was really reached at last! On they came from their distant houses, trooping to the landing, and were received with waving of handkerchiefs and screeches of delight. Generals vied with their subordinates in these demonstrations, to which the negro women heartily responded. "Dem's our folks; glad to see you, massas!" "Dey'r waitin' for you up dar," were severally heard among their shouts of welcome; and one old woman, who led the rest, was profound in her curtsies and gesticulations. Soon the Landing was attained, and all descended to go on shore. The army officers were required to leave first, in order of rank; then the navy officers and privateers; afterwards the privates, and finally the sailors. The absence of enthusiasm was remarkable. Not a cheer was given as their feet touched shore, nor was any welcome offered them. Not a wagon was sent from Richmond for the conveyance of officers or baggage, nor was a solitary member of the rebel army present, beyond the exchange officer, Maj. Ould, and two young captains, who, later in the afternoon, took a pleasure excursion to the Landing in a buggy. Every one slowly ascended to the summit of the gradually sloping bank, and either sat down or stood in groups conversing, in evident expectation of wagons. Finally, the baggage being placed in Aiken's warehouse, many privates and a few officers concluded to walk, leaving the rest fondly awaiting conveyances. These latter, in great part, set forth during the night, leaving yet a considerable number on the spot in the morning. One of them, an officer, came on board our boat, and asked for a little coffee, roundly cursing the rebel Government for its total neglect. By 8 o'clock all had departed—3,013 in number—and an equal amount of noble Union soldiers, who had arrived at 2 in the morning from Richmond, marched on board. They had received no food since breakfast on Tuesday morning, until their arrival near the Landing during the night. Rations were then sent them from our steamers, which they devoured ravenously, and received the officers, who distributed them, with extravagant cheers and congratulations. They complained much of the scanty fare the rebels had given them, but looked well and hearty, notwithstanding. Their march the previous day had been through an intense heat, and several had fallen prostrate on the way. One of these was told to rise by a rebel guard, and on expressing inability received a blow on the head from the butt of a musket, which drew a stream of blood. Another man, in a similar situation, received a bayonet thrust, which gave him much pain. Three rebel guards had fallen dead by sunstroke. Our soldiers reported civil treatment during captivity, and were assured that their scanty rations were the same as those of rebel soldiers. One of them had seen in the memorandum-book of Lieut. Turner, the rebel officer in charge, the names of three deserters from among our soldiers, who took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government. These were: C. A. Bowen, private United States Artillery; Frank Sembler, Company A, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania, and A. G. Lawrence, Company C, Sixteenth Massachusetts, who stated that he was a South Carolinian, and had been pressed into the Federal service. As our men marched past Libby's tobacco warehouse from their prison on Bell Island they recognised Gen. McCall sitting at a window, who, on being cheered, said he was glad to see them going back, and bade them farewell.

Newspaper writers often speak of the wild cheering given by our returned prisoners when once they stand again beneath the stars and stripes. I can safely say that not a cheer was given as these men filed on board their several steamers. Their sentiment seemed absorbed by approaching dinner, as they viewed barrels of beef and onions, and piles of loaves on the foredeck. When all had left shore, the battalion of ragged, coatless rebel soldiers acting as guard, who had during the embarkation lounged or slept upon the adjoining bank, walked off without exchanging adieus.

Down the river the *Monitor*, *Galena* and other gunboats each came in for vigorous cheers, and after lying at anchor for several hours off Harrison's Landing, they were marched on shore at dusk, and distributed by the Provost-Marshal to their several regiments. Those few who belonged to Pope's or Burnside's armies will speedily be sent to them. As these men do not now return home, I do not give their names. All that were in good health left Richmond, leaving about 1,500 sick and wounded behind.

The officers to be exchanged did not leave Richmond with the privates, and were expected last evening at Aiken's Landing. News finally came to Adjutant-Gen. Thomas that they would not return at present, the Confederate Government having concluded to detain them. And this after Gen. Thomas had confidingly liberated all their officers, and tenderly sent a number of their sick to City Point by the Georgia, that they might be taken to Richmond on cars. On the return of this boat to Aiken's Landing the guard on board, under Lieut. Miller, Tenth New-Jersey Regiment, were indignant in the extreme, and had they not been restrained by Lieut. Miller, would have retaliated by setting fire to Aiken's house and all his out-buildings. If any reason had been given for this treachery to Gen. Thomas he did not communicate it to his subordinates. It was generally considered by them as a retaliation for Pope's recent orders. The indignation of the country on receipt of this news will be great. It will hasten enlistments.

Being a civilian, and not being connected with the expedition, I remained almost entirely on the steamer, and did not venture beyond the landing. My information is thus chiefly at second hand. It is, nevertheless, very positive, that just above Aiken's Landing, and from there up to Fort Darling, strong intrenchments are being thrown up. From the nearest of these, a party from the Eigth Alabama Regiment strolled down to the Landing yesterday afternoon, and stated that their entire regiment was at work close at hand.

A member of our expedition, while on shore as the rebels landed, overheard an officer remark to another, "We are going at Newport's News." "How do you know?" said the other. "I have received two letters from Richmond, and they both state the fact," was the reply. I give this for what it is worth. The rebels might possibly take Newport's News, but they would be immediately shelled out by our gunboats.

Among our returned prisoners were about two dozen of the guard who accompanied them from Richmond, and slyly marched on board our steamers. They were tired of secesh rations, notwithstanding the Confederates boast of abundance.

Among those prisoners returned was a member of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission, Mr. Felix R. Brunot, who was taken prisoner at Savage Station while recently attending to our wounded. He left at Richmond one Samuel Coates, calling himself a correspondent of the London *Times*, who was taken at the same time, but whose liberation the rebels have not seen fit to accord.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

Progress of Enlistments—Payment of Bounties—Effects of the Draft.

VOLUNTEER ENTHUSIASM.

All through the past week the eagerness universally manifested to join the army has equaled, if it has not exceeded in enthusiasm, the great uprising of a year ago. In this City nearly twelve hundred men have been enlisted in five days, a majority of them electing to serve in the old regiments; but a goodly number preferring to take their chances of winning glory and advancement in the new. About 150 were mustered into the service at the White-street office on Saturday, and as many more were taken up to the various encampments in the neighborhood of New-York for enrollment. The whole available population of young men seems to be at last in earnest about the matter. There is evidence of a real appreciation of the emergency which the country is called upon to meet; and, so far as the Empire City is concerned, there will be few attempts made to shirk the responsibility. At the rate at which enlistments are thus progressing, there can be no doubt that, before the period arrives for drafting, the full quota of the State will have volunteered; that is, the quota the State is expected to furnish of the 300,000 men required by the President for use during three years or the war. The City, which at first rather slowly strove to do its dutry in the premises, is now—being fairly aroused—outstripping the rural districts in determination to accomplish more than the share demanded of it.

DISBURSEMENT OF BOUNTIES.

One of the great secrets of the increased readiness to recruit lately manifested is to be found in the fact that the State bounty is actually being disbursed; most of the new as well as old regiments having at last had an individual and collective experience in the handling of "greenbacks," paid to them on account of the promise made by Gov. Morgan. The Metropolitan Guard and Stanton Legion received a few of these agreeable-looking "legal tenders" some days ago; but the idea had gone abroad that these regiments had been favored for effect, or through political influences. On Friday and Saturday, however, other regiments were suddenly in like manner made pecunious, and the knowledge spreading amongst the friends of enlisted men who had the money to show, these friends also desired to come in for similar benefits, and immediately began to volunteer in extensive numbers. To-day this class—a good one generally—will come in with still more marked alacrity. It is mostly married men, with families dependent upon them, who hang back for the bounty, and they are justified in doing so. So long as they can get work enough to make both ends meet they will not join the army, with the probability of leaving their families destitute staring them in the face. The unnecessary delay, and, in some instances, deception, attending the disbursement of promised bounties, has hitherto deterred them from enlisting; now that they see they are sure of the cash in hand—sure of enough to keep their families from want until their pay and assistance from relief tickets commences, they will no longer hesitate to give their hands and hearts to the cause of the Union. The lower floor of the mustering office in White-street is set apart for the purpose of disbursing the bounty money, Capt. Carr having the business in his care. Recruits for regiments in the field receive $25 United States bounty, $4 hand money and $50 State bounty, making a total of $79. Volunteers into new organizations receive $27, that is, $25, (one-half the State bounty,) and $2 hand money. The balance does not come to them until their regiments are complete and mustered in. One grand mistake has been made, though, in regard to bounties. Men who volunteered before the date of the Governor's proclamation do not receive a cent from the State. This is hard. It seems like offering a premium to tardiness and lack of patriotism. Much dissatisfaction and, indeed, demoralization exists in several camps in consequence. Nothing more aggravating can well be imagined than for a man who spontaneously responded to the President's call a month ago, to see himself deprived of a $50, for no reason in the world, but that he didn't hang back and wait for pecuniary inducements to enlist, while those around him, who only joined yesterday, sport the money their procrastination brought them in his very face. The moral effect of this impolitic and invidious distinction is bad in the present, and will be far worse in the future. Surely when the subject is properly represented to the authorities, as it should be by the recruiting officers in a body, the evil will be instantly remedied.

THE MILITIA DRAFT—REGIMENTS VOLUNTEERING.

The 300,000 men to be drafted out of the unrolled militia, will possibly have to undergo their ordeal of conscription within the week, if Maj. Pinckney can so soon get his lists finished, corrected and copied out. This force, called out as it is, for only nine months, will probably have but little to do but perform garrison duty and act as a reserve, from which a few thousand can, on occasions of necessity, be drawn to reinforce some special point. It is more than likely that the militia regiments now in the field for three months will volunteer in a body so as to keep up their existing organization. Of those now remaining in the City, the Sixth has resolved to do so. At a meeting of the Board of Officers, held on Thursday evening, at their rooms over Centre Market, it was unanimously resolved "that this regiment tender its services to the Government for a term of nine months, and that they ask only for sufficient time to recruit their regiment up to the regulation standard." This regiment, known as the Sixth New-York National Guard, (or Governor's Guard,) is under command of Col. Joel Mason, and served for three months at the commencement of the war. The Fifth New-York National Guard, (Jefferson Guard,) commanded by Col. Burger, will probably follow suit. The Fifth used to be a fine-looking regiment, parading 700 to 800 men. It would soon fill up from amongst those of our German fellow-citizens who cannot afford to leave their business for three years.

A DRAFT INSURANCE COMPANY.

A scheme is being forwarded for the establishment here of an Insurance Company which shall, for certain rates of premium, engage to find substitutes for all unwilling patriots who may be liable to draft. The charter of the Company is prepared, the capital is in process of subscription, and, in a few days, it will most probably commence operations.

DRAFTING.

Scarcely any excitement about the draft remains. The only signs of excitement left are amongst the foreign element, and with them even it is rapidly subsiding. The rush upon the County Clerk is growing very mild, and Commissioners of Deeds discover a disastrous falling off in their receipts of pocket money. The chief interest in the matter appears to be just for the moment monopolized by the lawyers. Discussion amongst the learned fraternity waxes warm as to whether the members thereof are liable to be drafted or not. The intricacies of argument *pro* and *con*, the ingenious casuistries manufactured this way and that, are amusing, and, in a certain way, instructive. Instructive in this—that if the lawyers cannot decide as to their own liability, they must be but blind guides for others to go to for advice upon the subject. By some of them it is held, on behalf of lay clients, that those whom the law specially exempts need not file certificates at all. Perhaps, though, as they cannot agree about themselves, it will be as well for the clients to keep on filing, especially if the unauthorized County Clerk's fee can be avoided.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

The headquarters of this favorite regiment has been the scene of busy excitement, the past few days, owing to the immense amount of business done in recruiting. Major Harmon D. Hull, with a full force of drill-masters, &c., arrived on Friday, so that now the little party under Capt. Gouv. Carr will be enabled to perform their arduous duties with all proper dispatch. Over 150 recruits are already enrolled, and the quota requisite to fill up the battle-thinned ranks of the gallant Fifth fast approaches completion. It will be remembered that the Fifth New-York have occupied the post of honor, in the Army of the Potomac, ever since they joined it at Fortress Monroe, and since that time have received the highest praise and encomiums from the leading Generals of the army, for their various services. Their history has been as brilliant as their uniforms, and as dashing as their peculiar drill. Reader, pause not: the draft is at hand; go and join the Fifth at No. 506 Broadway. The bounties are paid promptly, and you are fully equipped before leaving the City, besides being allowed ample time for preparation and the settlement of your affairs.

A SUGGESTION ABOUT DRAFTING.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There can be no doubt that, as the enrollment lists for the militia are at present made up, thousands of young men, occupying the positions of clerks, whose names do not appear in the Directory, will escape the liability of being drafted. If possible, this should be remedied.

It was suggested in one of the papers, yesterday, that employers should hand in the names of their clerks. Let us have an order from the proper quarter *compelling* them to do so. The suggestion will then be acted upon—otherwise, not. JUSTICE.

THE DRAFT AND GOV. MORGAN.

Albany, Sunday, July 10.

The Governor is understood to be in receipt of important dispatches from the War Department in relation to the draft, but he does not deem it proper to make them public in advance of their promulgation by the National Government.

A NEW-YORKER RECRUITING IN NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. John T. Johnston, of this City, President of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, is contributing handsomely toward raising men along the line of that road. He offers $1,000 toward raising troops in Warren, Hunterdon, Somerset and Union Counties, one-fourth to go to the first company raised in Somerset county; $5 each to each recruit for old regiments, from Union county, and $5 each for all recruits from Hunterdon and Warren.

A MORE GENERAL ENROLLMENT—FAIR SHAKE.

Nothing will so well reconcile the people of this country to the necessity as well as justness of the draft as fairness.

To this end, I, as one liable and not disposed to shirk, would suggest that the order for drafting should be accompanied by an order requiring every person between the ages of 18 and 45, to register his name in some place of public record, or see personally that it is done. Let the penalty for failure to do this be sufficient to insure a complete enrollment. Neglect to enroll should be punished by fine and imprisonment, or impressment in the service for the war.

"Bayonets in this age think," and let there be no unfairness. This plan will place the obligation upon every individual, either to run the risk of a fair draft or suffer the penalties of his own neglect. F. S.

TEN OR TWENTY MEN WANTED—EXTRA BOUNTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to state, through your columns, that I will give $10 each, extra bounty, for five or ten new recruits, who will come forward and enlist on Monday or Tuesday of this week. I am not particular what regiments they join so long as they get into the service before the 15th inst. Col. Wm. H. Allen, headquarters No. 174 Grand-street, is organizing one or two regiments, and I know him to be a brave officer. I am unable to go about to look for men, which is my reason for taking his course to procure them.

A responsible friend authorizes me to say that he will pay the same extra bounty for ten new recruits.

S. H. WALES,
Scientific American Office, No. 37 Park-row.

MASS MEETING IN QUEENS COUNTY.

One of the largest meetings ever assembled in Queens County was held on Saturday evening in Astoria, for the purpose of aiding the Government in obtaining volunteers. Dodworth's Band was in attendance, and added much to the enthusiasm of the occasion. At 7 o'clock at least 1,000 persons were in attendance. At 7½ o'clock the meeting was called to order by Hon. John D. Townsend, who nominated Thomas Addis Emmet as President of the meeting. On motion of James M. Rankin, Esq., the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the meeting were appointed. After the officers of the meeting had taken their seats, Mr. Emmet addressed the meeting. His remarks were forcible and telling, and his well chosen and patriotic language met with the hearty approval of the audience. At the conclusion of his remarks, letters from Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, Richard Busteed, Esq., Hon. John A. King and others, regretting their absence, were presented to the meeting, and at its request were read.

Gen. Hiram Walbridge next addressed the audience, and in his usual clear and happy manner, engaged the close attention of the meeting for nearly an hour. We regret that we have not received a copy of his speech in time for publication.

Hon. Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., was next introduced to the meeting, and in a clear and forcible manner, urged upon the meeting the necessity of prompt, immediate and energetic movements.

Hon. John D. Townsend next addressed the meeting in an eloquent and patriotic speech. He called upon the Administration to bring to bear upon the rebellion all the force that was in its power, and eloquently urged the people of Queens County to sustain the Government in its suppression of treason.

Capt. Van Ness, of the First Long Island Regiment, who is now recruiting in Queens County, next addressed the meeting, and stated the inducements that were being offered by the Government to procure enlistments.

Josiah M. Blackwell, Esq., after a few patriotic remarks, offered a bounty of $50 to each of the first ten volunteers who would enlist. During the evening, Hon. Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., also offered $10 a head to the first five persons who would enlist. The meeting broke up at about 11 o'clock, with three hearty cheers for the flag.

The beauty of the evening, the occasion, and Dodworth's fine band of music, called forth a large attendance of the ladies of Astoria, whose presence added greatly to the interest of the occasion.

We can truly say we have never attended a more harmonious and more orderly meeting.

Note from Col. McLeod Murphy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an announcement in the Albany papers of my death. Whoever originated the story did so from no honorable purpose.

The best energies of my life have been given to the service of the country; and I think no one will deny the public record that I was among the first in the Senate to rebuke this sad rebellion, and to plead with weak and unwilling men for its suppression.

When my physical condition justifies it, I will return to my regiment to share again its vicissitudes. In the interim, I hope no one will attempt to repeat to my family the cruel joke that I am dead.

The events and the separations of the past year have intensified their anxieties sufficiently; and it will be time enough, when death shall come in its unrelenting reality, to finish up this heart-breaking business.

JNO. McLEOD MURPHY.
Col. Fifteenth Regiment N. Y. V. Engineers.
Harlem, Aug. 8, 1862.

Amusements.

As the Summer season draws toward a close, the experimental managers who, at the heated period of the year, launch their little ventures on the sea of metropolitan favor, drop off, one by one, leaving the theatres they have transiently occupied to solitude and "renovation." In a week or two, freshly furbished walls will echo to the voices of the regular people, who are to delight or bore us through the Fall and Winter; and the ephemeral speculators, who have done their best to help us through the oppressive evenings of the past two months, will know us no more until next June.

The Florences hold out the longest, and have been, on the whole, the most successful. Certainly they have provided the most enjoyable course of entertainment that the public has had opportunity to select from during the Summer, and whatever reward they reap they are honestly entitled to. The burlesques they have produced are just the kind of pieces which, in more prosperous and peaceful times, would have secured them an uninterrupted succession of crowded audiences. As it is, they have done very well indeed; quite well enough to encourage them to future annual visits.

"Miss Eily O'Connor," the last of their burlesque series, would, under ordinary circumstances, have filled any theatre for twenty or thirty nights, at least. Travesty as it is of so well-known a serious drama as "The Colleen Bawn," every one almost who sees it takes the point of its humor and comprehends the excruciating fun of its perverted incidents and situations. It is played admirably throughout, Mrs. Florence, Miss Viola Crocker and Mr. Davidge appearing to unusual advantage in their several parts, and Mr. Florence, as *The Colleen* herself, conclusively proving himself the most accomplished burlesque actor of the day. "Miss Eily O'Connor" is announced for repetition every evening.

The Ravels are, as usual, restoring prestige and good fortune to the house of Niblo. Gabriel, who renews his youth like the eagle—which is the symbol (Napoleonically) of his country as of ours—has lost none of his irrepressible comicality and grotesque lithesomeness, and he is sustained by as admirably disciplined and naturally capable a company as ever. They have appeared during the week in a variety of their peculiar pantomimes and ballets of action, and continue the same course of performance through the week to come. The great feature of the programme at Niblo's, though, is the boy called "Young America," who does the most astounding things on a triple trapeze, with a firm daring and faultless grace that William Hanlon could not surpass. Boy as he is, now attempting such perilous feats, it makes one almost shudder to think what efforts he will make to terrify us before he gets to be a man.

Nixon's Cremorne Garden has been a refuge—a cool haven of repose—to which, on the hot nights of the past week, a sweltering community has rushed eagerly as a caravan of pilgrims break for a green oasis in the great Sahara. The great desideratum of nearly every one who has gone to Cremorne has, of course, been lingering breezes, dripping fountains, umbrageous arbors, and iced, refreshing sherbets; and these can all be enjoyed there when unobtainable in any other part of the City. The cooling-off process becomes a luxury that one may well deliberately get hot to experience, when it can be performed amid such surroundings and to the soothing strains of Mr. Thomas Baker's orchestra. Nixon's new pantomime, played in the Palace of Music, is an immense success. It has been put upon the stage utterly regardless of expense, and is sustained to perfection by the artists who appear in it. A Mons. Denier, who takes Tophoff's place, is a wonderful pantomimist and gymnast, and Cubas introduces in it one or more of her bewildering dances.

At Barnum's Museum an engagement has been effected with Gen. Tom Thumb and Commodore Nutt, who appear together in a novel entertainment. At various hours of the day they go through a grand competitive exhibition of trial and skill in a wide range of physical arts and sciences, the prize for eventual superiority being the sum of one thousand dollars. The idea of introducing these diminutive heroes in company is a good one, and will be sure to inure to their own profit and to that of their enterprising friend, the Museum's popular proprietor. Farces and comediettas are revived, morning and evening, in the Lecture-room, and any quantity of fresh curiosities are daily added to the great showman's unrivaled collection.

George Christy's Minstrels draw large audiences nightly to No. 585 Broadway. An excellent programme of singing, dancing and Ethiopian eccentricities is there interpreted by some of the leading stars of burnt-cork comedy.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S SAFE
AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.

Davenport, Iowa, July 29, 1862.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York.

Gents: I am owner of a safe manufactured by you. Said safe was in a grain elevator in this place, and which elevator was burned some two months since. The safe came out of the fire in fine condition, the money and papers in a good state of preservation. The fire was one of the largest that ever occurred here, and one of intense heat. We had to cut the door open, the lock being injured by the heat.

Yours, &c., J. C. Washburn.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES,

The most reliable security from fire now known. Herring's Champion Burglar-Proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's new Patent Crystalized Iron. The only metal proof against the burglar's drill.

Herring's Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes combined, one safe within another.

Also, Dwelling-House Safes, of a variety of patterns, made to imitate Buffet sideboards and ornamental parlor furniture.

Herring & Co., 251 Broadway,
Opposite City Hall.
Farrell, Herring & Co., Philadelphia.
Herring & Co., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

DON'T ENLIST

Until you have examined the inducements offered by THE MONITORS,

A Company forming under the auspices of some of the first citizens of New-York. It is to be attached to Col. Gurney's First National Volunteers, and commanded by Capt. Wm. Howland, who, to fit him for the position, brings the qualities of a thorough soldier and a Christian gentleman.

The inducements in way of bounties are equal to those offered by any other company.

Headquarters, No. 308 Broadway.

N. B.—None but men of respectability wanted.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

Aug. 9—*In steamship Saxonia, for Hamburg, &c.*—Mrs. Gedeon, New-York; Miss Gedeon, New-York; M. Braune, Chili; Louis Liebermann, Philadelphia; Mrs. Louise Friedericke Schmidt, Montgomery; Mrs. C. Lohmann, three children and nurse, Memphis; A. Maas, Memphis; Fr. B. Forepaugh, Philadelphia; Alex. L. Holley, New-York; A. H. Holley, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Berg, Valparaiso; Mrs. H. A. Sontag and child; San Francisco; Miss Anna Sontag, J. A. Picard, New-York; D. Morwitz, Philadelphia; Albert Hinrichs, New-York; A. G. Tryon, San Francisco; Ludwig Samson, New-York; M. Nathan, Philadelphia; E. Motz, New-York; J. Robinow, Hamburgh; J. Reckerdorf, New-York; Capt. Balleer and son, Bremen; Barnahe de la Lastra, Havana; J. H. Rattermann, Cincinnati; Fred. Rattermann, Cincinnati; Alex. Thur, Hartford; Col. Fürstenbinder, New-York; S. Americaner, Cleveland; Carl Peres, Ohio; Henry Hess, Cincinnati; H. L. Herald, Newark; Peter Sengen, Quincy; A. Krämer, Julius Moltor, New-York; Francis Martella, Brooklyn; H. G. Dempwolf, Isaac Eugene Craig, Jacob Zapp, Charles Müller, New-York; Max Blümlein, Baltimore; John Thoms, C. Brink, J. Frierichs, New-York; John Otto Grode, Hackensack; Gabriel Rosenstein, Isaac Krämer, Joseph Rosenthal, C. F. A. Hinrichs, Jr., J. Samuelson, New-York; Charles Beekmann, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. C. Pflaume and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Lucas Euhrle, New-York; Johann Engel, Edward Gay, Albany; J. A. Holmgren, San Francisco; Johann Tommichel, Benjamin Strauss, Benjamin Saalberg, Adolph Tonner, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. James Coulman, Vermont; Leopold Greenbaum, Baltimore; Peter Kraemer, New-York; Siegmund Rider, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Bücker and three children, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Gerlach and three children, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Doullout, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oschei and two children, Memphis; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seyfert, Memphis; A. G. Marschutz, Cincinnati; H. Fechten, New-York; J. C. Schmidt, Baltimore; Francis Riedel, New-York; Louis Thompson, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Behresh, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. S. Braun and two children, New-York; Jas. Gouveual, New-York; X. Junghaus, New-York; Gustav Bleidorn, New-York; Ferd. Bauknecht, New-York; Leopold Strauss, New-York; N. H. Hirschberg, Baltimore; Mrs. Cath. Schulze and two children, New-York; Mrs. Fanny Neustädter and three children, Mrs. Valeska Becker, Virginia; Miss Valeska Maria Becker, Virginia; Miss Remer, Philadelphia; Mrs. Sinteuis and two children, New-York; Miss Fanny Marscaütz, Cincinnati; Mrs. Caroline Bleidorn, New-York; Mrs. Anna Kraus, Cincinnati; Mrs. Wm. Perry and two children, Leavenworth, and others in steerage. Total, 157.

In bark Iva, for St. Thomas and Maracaibo—Francis Armstrong, Capt. Charles Scandella.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. J. J. Finlayson, from Nassau—M. D. D. Stuart and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 06 | Sun sets.... 7 05 | Moon rises... 7 41
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 32 | Gov. Island. 9 21 | Hell Gate.... 10 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 10.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Albany, Lewis, Newbern, N. C., 8th inst., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 9th inst., off Nagsheads, 11½ P. M., spoke a U. S. steam gunboat bound South. All well. 10th inst., at 5 A. M., off Cape Henry, spoke U. S. steam transport Jersey Blue.

Bark Hercules, (Prus.,) Parvon, Newcastle 60 ds., with coal to order. Has had heavy W. S. W. to W. N. W. winds to the Banks; from thence to port light variable winds and calms.

Brig Mary Hatfield, (Br.,) Marsh, Cow Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. J. J. Finlayson, (Br., of Nassau,) Stuart, Cat Island 12 ds., with fruit and tobacco to John R. Bacon. Had light winds the entire passage.

Schr. Warren A. Griffin, (of Fall River,) Borden, Grenada, via St. Thomas 11 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Evelyn, Crowley, Addison 10 ds., with laths to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Walker, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Clark, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Crenshaw, Creimer, Boston 4 ds., in ballast.

SAILED—U. S. steam transport Key West, for Newbern.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Below.

Ship Uncle Joe, Pinkham, Cardiff June 28.
Bark Speranca, Russell, Lisbon June 26.
Bark Linda, from Matanzas.
Brig Geo. Marchant, Eschricht, Galway July 8.
Schr. G. V. Wellington.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 10—Arr. ship Boadicea, Cardiff; bark Damon, Ardrossan—leaking 1,800 strokes per hour.

Foreign Ports.

[PER SCOTIA.]

Arrived from New-York—May 13, Heroine, at Table Bay; June 1, Star King, at Natal; July 31, Athens, at Deal; Aug. 1, Dare, at Falmouth; Happy Return, at Dublin; Dick, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Boston—May 24, Falcon, at Algoa Bay; 12th, Good Hope, at do.

Sailed for New-York—June 1, Meg Merrilies, from Algoa Bay; July 30, Cereal, from Queenstown; 31st, Alice Ball, Empire State, J. S. Parsons and Charlotte, from Liverpool; Aug. 1, H. D. Brookman and Java, from the Clyde.

Sailed for Boston—May 29, John Gilpin, from Table Bay; June 28, Charles Hill, from St. Helena.

Latest via Queenstown.

Arrived from New-York—Tropic, at Havre; Carusis, at Newry; Sarah Bricant, at Brest; Pokere, at Cadiz; J. J. Boyd, at Liverpool; Antelope, at Plymouth; Russia and Santander, at Queenstown.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER,

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

A PURE TOBACCO.
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
GOODWIN'S
PURE
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

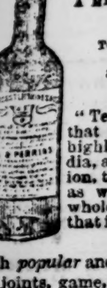
For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

WARDS
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.

READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS,
AND
SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $27 PER DOZEN.
SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
FRENCH FLANNEL
ARMY SHIRTS.
ALSO,
FINE PERFUMERY,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
To be the
"Only Good Sauce,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
of
DISH.



EXTRACT
of a Letter from
A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN
at Madras,
TO HIS BROTHER
at Worcester,
May, 1851.

"Tell Lea & Perrins that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. Lea & Perrins.

Beware of counterfeits